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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide trends in the well-being of Illinois' children, focusing on the impact of federal and state welfare reform. The statistical portrait is based on 14 indicators of well-being: (1) families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; (2) child support enforcement; (3) children enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten; (4) child care cost; (5) availability of subsidized child care in licensed centers and homes; (6) revenues per pupil in primary and secondary schools; (7) student mobility; (8) infant mortality; (9) uninsured children; (10) children receiving food stamps; (11) child death; (12) new families at risk; (13) child abuse and neglect; and (14) children in foster/substitute care. The report outlines an action agenda that involves promoting economic security, expanding quality early learning, providing health care, and strengthening vulnerable families. The report also describes federal and state welfare changes; and presents interviews with experts regarding the challenges facing Illinois families and the impact of welfare reform. The bulk of the document is comprised of data tables delineating countywide data on the indicators. Findings indicate that in 10 areas of child well-being, Illinois ranks thirty-eighth, marking a decline from the previous ranking of 35. Illinois has a high percentage of children living in extreme poverty, the second highest high school dropout rate in the Midwest, and the highest infant mortality rate and teen birth rate in the Midwest. References precede county data. (KB)

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Illinois Kids Count 1998-1999

Putting It All Together

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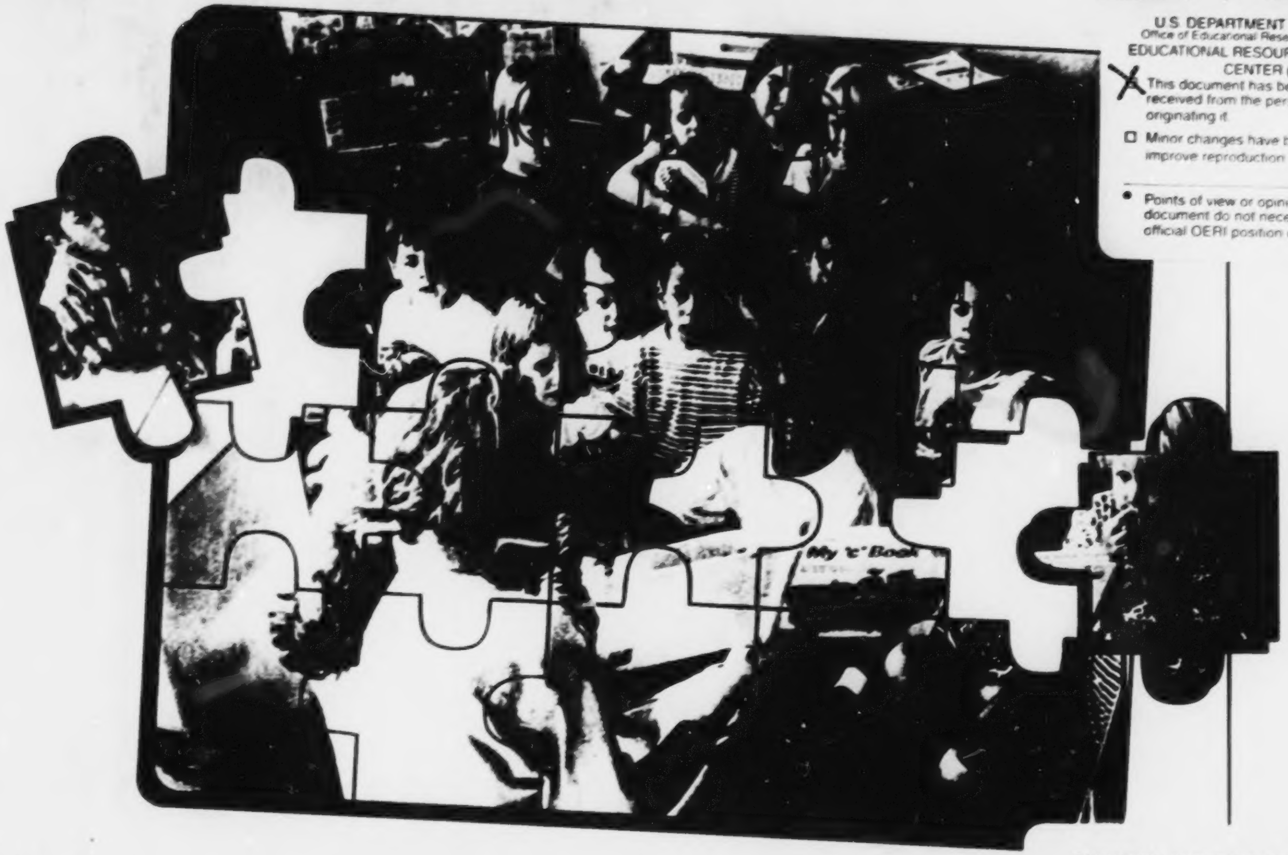
County by County Data and Action Agenda



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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

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VOICES FOR ILLINOIS CHILDREN

kids count

About Voices for Illinois Children

Voices for Illinois Children champions the full development of every child in Illinois to assure the future well-being of the people of the state. We work with families, communities and policy makers to ensure that all children grow up healthy, nurtured, safe and well educated.

Voices is a non-profit, non-partisan, citizen-based advocacy group addressing problems faced by Illinois children and their families. Through research, public education and coalition building, Voices generates support from civic, business and community leaders for cost-effective proposals to improve the lives of Illinois children. Voices' President is Jerome Stermer and Chair of the Board is Kathleen Halloran of NICOR Gas.

Voices for Illinois Children acknowledges and dedicates this report to individuals who make a critical impact on the lives of children. These individuals include parents, teachers, grandparents, uncles, aunts, volunteers who work with children in schools and through organizations – and all who help children cross the bridge to adulthood through an example of caring, patience, creativity and humor.

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Putting It All Together

Welfare reform began a series of changes that will dramatically alter the lives of families and children in Illinois. Like all working parents, those trying to move from welfare to work need to put together several pieces, including employment, health care, child care, housing, transportation, food and a safe environment. Without these pieces, it is difficult for any parent to complete the "puzzle" of self-sufficiency.

Illinois Kids Count: Putting It All Together examines federal and state welfare reform, and documents emerging research which may clarify the barriers to putting these pieces together. The report also outlines what we must do to ensure that all children grow up healthy, well educated and economically stable. The agenda urges individuals, communities and policy makers to:

- promote economic security
- expand quality early learning
- provide quality health care
- strengthen vulnerable families

Each of us—individuals, churches, schools, businesses, state policy makers—has a role in helping parents move from welfare to work and out of poverty. While many different factors may mark the success of welfare reform, it will truly succeed only if we are able to strengthen families and improve the lives of low-income children.

Errata
The FY1997 Head Start figure for Chicago should read 15,080 and the percent of 3-to-5-year-olds served by Head Start or Pre-K should read 20.6%.

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Kids Count Action Agenda

Promote Economic Security

- ***Individuals and families***… need to support families as they try to move from welfare to work and out of poverty.
- ***Communities***… can encourage employers to hire and train welfare recipients and work with employers to help support parents in the transition from welfare to work.
- ***Policy makers***… must support policies that enable low-income families to keep more of their earned income, such as an Illinois Earned Income Tax Credit.

Expand Quality Early Learning

- ***Individuals and families***… can learn more about the importance of early learning and the parent's role as the child's first teacher, as well as about the quality of child care in their community.
- ***Communities***… must increase child care and preschool opportunities and collaborate to provide full-day and off-hour care for children of working parents.
- ***Policy makers***… should improve the quality of child care available for all families by promoting accreditation and higher wages for child care teachers.

Provide Quality Health Care

- ***Individuals and families***… should make sure children benefit from preventive health care, including the state's new KidCare child health insurance program.
- ***Communities***… can publicize KidCare and nutrition programs so that more children benefit from those vital services.
- ***Policy makers***… must establish strong outreach campaigns so that more low-income working parents know about the health care and nutrition programs that can help their families.

Strengthen Vulnerable Families

- ***Individuals and families***… should recognize the challenges of parenting, and seek appropriate help from family, friends and communities when needed.
- ***Communities***… can establish local networks and collaborations to address the needs of parents and to strengthen families.
- ***Policy makers***… must provide additional public resources and encourage private support for home visiting and other family support programs.

Identifying the Pieces of the Puzzle

What Is Welfare Reform?

To understand welfare reform's impact on children, we must first understand welfare reform. While media coverage of welfare reform may make it sound simple and straightforward—people going to work—the actual changes put in place by federal and state legislation are quite complicated and interrelated. Time limits, child care subsidies, changes in eligibility for assistance, reduced benefits, access to health care—all of these pieces together make up "welfare reform." The potential impact of these changes on children and their families is great.

On August 22, 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. This federal welfare reform bill provides states with new flexibility and decision-making power, but also imposes new rules and limitations. While federal welfare reform is most commonly associated with cash assistance for low-income families, the federal welfare reform bill put in motion provisions that changed aspects of work, nutrition, child support, child care, and income support for disabled children.

While Illinois began changing welfare program rules and implementing waivers from federal law as early as 1993, federal welfare reform presented a series of challenges and opportunities to Illinois. Beyond the program initiatives already underway in Illinois, federal welfare reform required the state to make a number of key decisions about the shape of programs for low-income families in Illinois. While Illinois did take this opportunity to redesign some welfare policies, the state did not significantly alter the basic program for low-income families.

CASH AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

Federal welfare reform ended more than 60 years of federally guaranteed support for low-income families by eliminating both the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cash assistance program and the JOBS program (which provided funding for education, job search, employment and training and child care). In its place the federal government established the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, placed a new emphasis on work, and required that states design new modes for helping families move from welfare to work.

Federal Welfare Reform

- Lifetime Limit—low-income families can now receive a maximum of 60 months of cash assistance during their lifetime. States are free to impose shorter lifetime limits, and they can also exempt as many as 20% of their TANF caseload from the lifetime limits.
- Work Participation—low-income families can now receive cash assistance for a maximum of 24 months without also working. States have the option to adopt shorter work requirements as well as exempt certain kinds of families from the work requirement. States are able to define what constitutes "work" based on broad federal guidelines. When the law was passed, a family was considered working if the head of household worked an average of at least 20 hours per week. This increased to 25 hours on October 1, 1998 and will increase to 30 hours in 1999.
- Family Cap—the federal government allows states to institute a cap on assistance to a welfare household. This policy denies additional cash assistance to a family when a child is born to that family while they are receiving welfare.
- Block Grant Funding—the federal government provides Illinois with a $585 million annual payment to meet the income assistance, emergency and job training needs of low-income families. The federal government set up a small contingency fund that provides qualifying states with additional funding in times of need. A state needs to have a high, and growing, unemployment rate as well as no significant decreases in TANF expenditures in recent years in order to qualify for these additional funds.
- Funding Requirements—states must demonstrate that at least 25% of their single-parent families were

Illinois Welfare Reform

- Illinois adopted the federal rule by instituting a 60-month lifetime limit. Any month in which a parent is working at least an average of 20 hours per week does not count towards this limit.
- Maintained the Work Pays policy that allows employed welfare recipients to keep more of their earned income before their grant is reduced. This policy allows families to receive some cash assistance until their income almost reaches the federal poverty level.
- Adopted the 24-month work requirement.
- Illinois adopted a fairly broad definition of work activities, including community service, training and education programs, and paid labor. Parents with a child under age one are exempt from the work requirement, but not from the 60-month lifetime limit.
- Illinois also retained the Targeted Work Initiative, which requires parents with children age 13 or older to work or lose part or all of their benefits after two years.

CASH AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

working an average of 20 hours a week in FY97, and 50% by FY2002. For two parent families, 75% must have been working an average of 20 hours a week in FY97 and 90% in FY99. If states do not meet these goals, federal funding could be reduced.

- Barring Legal Immigrants—restricts some non-citizen, legal immigrants from receiving federally funded cash assistance and participating in employment programs. Allows states to provide these benefits using state funds.

- Illinois had a family cap rule operating as a pilot project starting in November, 1996. With the passage of the federal laws, Illinois has extended this policy statewide.
- In FY99, Illinois set aside $10 million to provide low-income legal immigrant children, elderly and disabled with access to health care, citizenship and other support services.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Federal and state governments work together to secure child support for low-income families. According to federal law, families that are part of the TANF cash assistance program automatically assign their rights to any child support payments to the federal and state governments. These child support payments are used to reimburse the cost of providing that family with cash assistance.

Federal Welfare Reform

- New Hire Reporting—requires that newly hired employees be reported to a state agency within 20 days of being hired. These names are collected in state and federal registries and used to improve child support collections.
- Expands Paternity Establishment—state birth record agencies must develop a voluntary paternity establishment process. States must treat this as legally binding unless rescinded within 60 days.
- Eliminates the "Pass-Through"—eliminates the requirement that families in the cash assistance program be given $50 of the child support collected on their behalf. Federal welfare reform allows states to continue this practice without federal support.

Illinois Welfare Reform

- The state instituted new hire reporting in a collaboration between the Department of Public Aid and the Department of Employment Security.
- Illinois has a voluntary paternity establishment program in operation.
- Illinois, at its own expense, maintained the $50 per month pass-through provided to cash assistance recipients for child support collected on their behalf.

CHILD CARE

The federal welfare reform law combined funding for the three major child care programs for low-income and working poor families.

Federal Welfare Reform

- Block Grant Funding—provides state with a lump sum payment to meet the child care needs of low-income families. The amount of child care funding is scheduled to rise slightly over the next several years.
- Funding Mechanisms—combines previous funding streams and creates a two funding stream system. One stream is a flat grant given to states based on the size of the welfare population, and the second stream is a matching grant which requires that states spend a certain amount of state funds in order to draw down the maximum federal child care funds.
- Barring Legal Immigrants—federal welfare reform law allows states to bar legal immigrants from receiving child care subsidies.

Illinois Welfare Reform

- Illinois dramatically altered the way child care is structured and organized. The new system provides a child care subsidy to all Illinois families whose income is below 50% of the state's median family income—$25,975 for a family of four. This subsidy, built on a sliding fee scale, is provided regardless of participation in cash assistance or training programs. However, a low-income parent involved in education or training programs who is not participating in TANF and is working less than 25 hours a week is not eligible for a child care subsidy.

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NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Federal welfare reform included a number of changes to the Food Stamp program and child nutrition programs. The Food Stamp program provides benefits that can be used by low-income people to buy groceries. In addition, the federal government made available funding for programs that provide meal supplements to children and adults participating in day care.

Federal Welfare Reform

- Food Stamp Reductions—eliminates the annual cost-of-living increase, which effectively freezes the amount of assistance at 1997 levels.
- Cooperation Rules—allows states to require parents who owe child support to be up-to-date in payments in order to be eligible for food stamps. In addition, custodial parents who do not cooperate with child support enforcement officials by providing information about the non-custodial parents are ineligible for food stamps.
- Limited Eligibility—able-bodied adults who are not caring for children are eligible for food stamps for only three months of every three years unless they are working an average of 20 hours a week. The federal government allows states to apply for a waiver to exempt high unemployment and labor surplus areas from this provision.
- Income Checks—requires that programs providing subsidized meals through the adult and child day care food program verify income.
- Barring Legal Immigrants—bars some non-citizen, legal immigrants from receiving food stamps unless they are certain kinds of refugees or asylees, U. S. veterans, or until they have worked and paid into the social security system for 10 years, or become a citizen. In June 1998, the federal government restored benefits to certain categories of legal immigrants.

Illinois Welfare Reform

- Illinois does not add state funds to the federal Food Stamp program to increase the level of benefits.
- Illinois has not instituted cooperation rules for receipt of food stamps.
- Illinois received waivers fully exempting residents of 36 counties and residents in parts of 29 additional counties.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides cash assistance to the elderly, blind and disabled. Families use these payments to purchase respite care, additional health care services, enable a family member to provide in-home care, or pay for other family needs.

Federal Welfare Reform

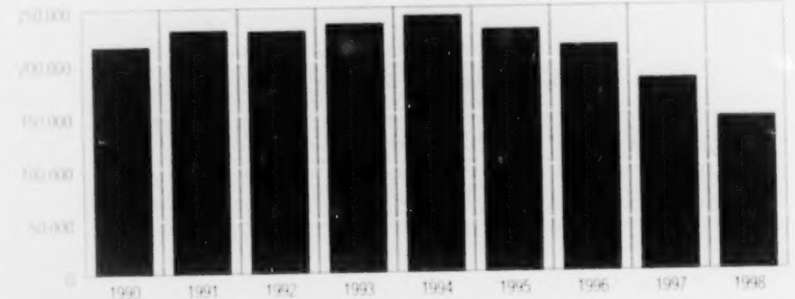
- Changes in Eligibility—the federal law ends the individualized functional assessment for children and changes the definition of disability to include only children with a severe disability. Children who have moderate but multiple disabilities are no longer eligible for SSI.
- Barring Legal Immigrants—legal immigrants cannot receive SSI unless they are certain kinds of refugees or asylees, U. S. veterans, until they have worked and paid into the social security system for 10 years, or become citizens. In June 1998, the federal government restored benefits to certain categories of legal immigrants.

Illinois Welfare Reform

- In 1998, Illinois did set aside some new funding to provide an SSI-like benefit to legal immigrant disabled children and elderly.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Illinois Families Receiving Assistance—1990-98



Data are from October of each year

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

Illinois has seen a more than 41% decrease in families receiving assistance between 1994 and 1998. A strong economy and record job growth has helped many parents secure employment. Researchers note that between 40% and 80% of the national declines in people receiving cash assistance can be attributed to the recent economic upturn. With the strong economy playing such a significant role in enabling families to move from welfare to work, the question remains: What will happen when the economy slows or falls into a recession?

Economic Security

A primary goal of welfare reform is to increase a family's economic security. Family economics play a major roll in determining outcomes for children. Interestingly, research shows that it is poverty status—not receipt of welfare benefits—that tells us the most about the outcomes for children.

WELFARE, POVERTY, AND CHILDREN

Over the years, research has significantly increased our understanding of the impact of poverty on children. The news is not good. In terms of outcomes for children, growing up in poverty is a major risk factor. Children growing up in poverty are less likely to do well in school, more likely to have health problems, and more likely to be exposed to violence.

In comparison to non-poor children, children growing up in poverty are :

- 1.4 times as likely to have a learning disability
- 1.7 times as likely to die before their first birthday
- 1.8 times as likely to report being in fair to poor health
- 2.0 times as likely to repeat a grade in school
- 2.2 times as likely to drop out of high school
- 3.5 times as likely to have lead poisoning
- 6.8 times as likely to be reported abused or neglected
- 9.9 times as likely to experience hunger

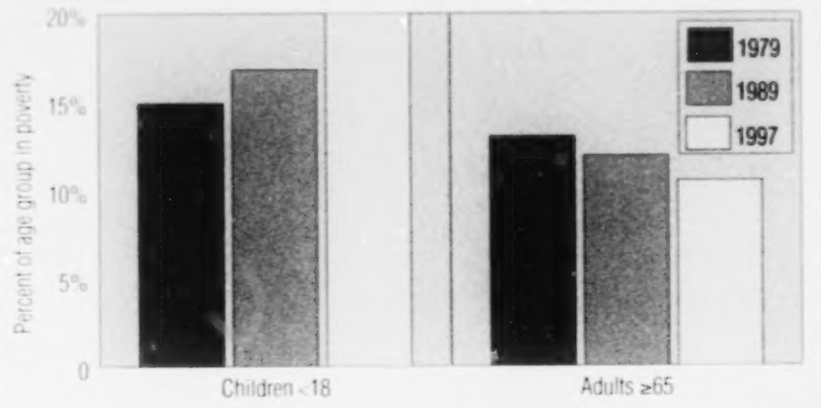
While Illinois is a relatively wealthy state, we still struggle with child poverty. In Illinois, about 20% of all children—or about 680,000 children—live in poverty. Twenty-five percent of children under age six live in poverty in Illinois. While the poverty rate has been going down for other groups, most notably senior citizens, the poverty rate among children has increased over the past 20 years.

Growing up in poverty seems to impact throughout childhood, but the most significant impact appears when a child lives in a poor home during his earliest years. Research indicates that children who experience poverty in their preschool years are less likely to achieve in school and more likely to drop out. Even modest increases in income during this critical period have a positive impact on children.

Brain research indicates that the building blocks for success are developed when children are very young and their brains are growing rapidly. Children growing up in deprived homes and neighborhoods are less able to capitalize on this growth period and subsequently may develop more problems.

Some children growing up in poverty, however, are able to successfully complete school, remain healthy, grow up and move onto better circumstances. Research indicates that the one factor common among children who achieved despite their impoverished background was the regular intervention of a caring adult, such as a parent, Cub Scout leader, church member or neighbor. These caring individuals watch over the child, encourage her, provide guidance, set goals and help her succeed. While income does influence some outcomes for children, family and support networks are also extremely important.

Illinois Poverty Rates



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census and Current Population Survey

GETTING AND KEEPING A JOB

A significant factor in family income is parental employment. One of the goals of welfare reform is to encourage parents to move from welfare to work—from dependence on government benefits to reliance on employment income.

Employment is the critical factor in ensuring that welfare reform will increase family income, raise children out of poverty, and provide families with long-term economic stability.

For many parents currently on welfare, moving permanently from welfare to work will be a daunting task. For some of the least "job ready"—lacking education, training, or previous employment experience—and those who have other significant problems, keeping a job will be much more difficult than getting it. National research indicates that approximately 37% of AFDC clients who leave welfare will return within one year, and 50% within two years.

Many welfare recipients have already begun this process and are currently employed and working their way off welfare. In Illinois, in March 1998, 23.6% of TANF case closings were due to increases in family income—through earnings or other means. Indeed, employment among welfare recipients has been increasing over the years. Between March 1993 and October 1998 the proportion of TANF cases with earned income increased from 6.8% to 28.7%.

A parent's ability to move off welfare, and out of poverty, is most often governed by that parent's education and training as well as the kind of jobs available. A recent study of the Maryland welfare population found that of welfare recipients who exited the program and were working, 39.2% were employed in the wholesale or retail trade, most often eating and drinking establishments, department stores and supermarkets. In addition, 22.1% were engaged in personal services, commonly temporary employment agencies and hotels/motels. Finally, 17.4% were employed in nursing homes, hospitals, and medical offices or clinics.

According to a recent Illinois Department of Employment Security report, in 1999 there will be more than 250,000 job openings in Illinois. However, many of these positions will require advanced education and training. For example, 36% of the openings will require at least an associates degree or some post-secondary vocational training. For entry-level workers—those having the least amount of education and training—the fastest growing positions are cashiers, waiters, janitors and cleaners.

Another important factor is that, for many welfare recipients, leaving welfare is not the same as leaving poverty. When examining the poverty status of parents around the country who left welfare and did not return, researchers found that 46% of welfare recipients who left welfare because of work were living in poverty after one year. A recent GAO report found that mean wages for welfare recipients placed in jobs ranged from $5.60 per hour to $6.60 per hour—below poverty level wages for most families. In addition, the jobs former welfare recipients are likely to secure are often temporary and rarely come with important benefits such as health insurance.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Child support can be a critical resource for families—especially these trying to move from welfare to work. Child support can increase a family's income, while also supporting the parent-child relationship.

Ensuring child support is a three-part process. First, for non-married parents, paternity must be established. Second, a support order must be set by the court or administrative office detailing the amount that must be paid and the manner in which it will be paid. Finally, collection begins through either a wage deduction or regular payment plan.

Far too often, families do not make it through all three phases. In Illinois in 1995, only 28% of female-headed households received any child support or alimony. Ensuring child support for our lowest-income children can be even more challenging. As of September 1997, only 46% of the child support cases handled by the Department of Public Aid had paternity established—the first step toward securing support. Even after paternity was established and a support order was in place, only 59% of the $504 million owed to the lowest-income children in Illinois was collected.

For a family receiving welfare, most—if not all—of the child support collected on their behalf is directed to the federal and state governments to offset the costs of welfare. In Illinois, this family receives the first $50 of support collected each month and the remainder is kept by federal and state government. If the child support collected on behalf of a family regularly exceeds the amount of welfare benefits, the family is removed from the cash assistance program and then receives the entire amount of child support collected.

Establishing regular child support can be a critical component to economic viability. Research on welfare reform in Wisconsin noted that women who received any amount of child support were less likely to return to welfare.

While child support may not lift poor families out of poverty completely, it helps. On average, nationwide, poor women who receive child support collect about $1,000 a year. In 1991, 24% of parents who were supposed to receive child support payments had income below poverty. If full payment had been made, about 11% would have received enough income from child support to put them above poverty. This additional income is part of an overall package that helps families achieve economic stability, and it will be increasingly important as they face the end of their lifetime TANF cash assistance benefits.

TAXES

Taxes are rarely mentioned as part of the welfare reform debate. However, taxes have a real impact on families—especially low-income families. In Illinois, the lowest-income families pay about 13.6% of their income in state and local taxes, while middle-income taxpayers pay about 9.8%, and the wealthiest families pay only about 6.1%.

Recognizing the need to help low-income families keep as much of their earned income as possible, the federal government and 21 states do not tax poverty-level income. Across the nation, a two-parent family of four needs to earn at least $14,919 in order to begin paying state income taxes. In Illinois, however, a two-parent family of four needs only earn 1/3 of the poverty level—$5,200—in order to begin paying state income taxes in 1998.

In recent years, several states have instituted policies to reduce the tax burden on low-income families. These policies include setting a no-tax floor under which families do not have to pay any income tax, increasing the level of personal exemption so that low-income families are paying taxes on less of their earned income, and developing a state earned income tax credit that, like the federal EITC, helps reduce the amount of income tax paid. Recognizing this problem, Illinois lawmakers recently increased the personal exemption from $1,000 in tax year 1997 to $1,300 in 1998, $1,600 in 1999 and $2,000 per person in 2000.

An interview with...

Greg Duncan, Ph.D.
Professor of Education and Social Policy
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

What are the biggest challenges facing Illinois families as they move from welfare to work?

There is no average picture of families who receive assistance and what it will take for them to be self-sufficient. There is tremendous heterogeneity in the abilities of Illinois parents. Right now, we have a booming economy and a series of new welfare reform programs. From the declines in caseload in the last year, it's pretty clear that a number of parents are going to do just fine.

The big question is to what extent falling caseloads can be attributed to economic conditions. The research varies here—one study attributes about 80% of the recent drop in caseload to economic conditions, while another puts it at about 40%. But clearly, a good economy is very important for facilitating successful transitions from welfare to work.

Moving from welfare to work is one challenge. A greater challenge will be ending up with a family income that is above the poverty line. That is the biggest challenge for the parents who are work-ready.

Are there parents who are going to have difficulties moving from welfare to work?

Definitely. A recent article on the TANF caseload in New York looks at parents that have significant problems—drugs, domestic violence, no education or job skills. These issues can be significant barriers to a successful transition from welfare to work.

Research I have done suggests that even with the current economic boom, probably around 40% of the current TANF caseload will exhaust their five years of TANF benefits within about eight or nine years. About 20% of them in five years, and another 20% more gradually as their time on and off welfare eventually adds up to five years.

It is good that Illinois adopted a 60-month lifetime limit instead of a 24-month lifetime limit. In three or four years, there will be more evidence from other states about what kinds of families have the hardest time getting off. Illinois will be able to use that information to shape its policies and programs. Right now, we just do not know how big that group is, or what supports they really need.

What is the role of research in welfare reform?

This is really a twofold issue. We need good indicators of success and we need program research.

We need to think about a whole system of potential indicators both of positive transitions off welfare and into the work force, and of negative consequences for the most hard-pressed families. We need indicators to track what is happening to families and children, which would help us better understand the impact of reforms. We have caseload indicators, and right now they are quite positive. But we need to move beyond that, to other labor market indicators such as work hours and wages of prior TANF recipients, or of low-skilled adult women generally.

We also want more than just indicators. Indicators will tell part of the story, but won't necessarily help us understand how our policies and programs have influenced the lives of children.

What else should we monitor?

There are a number of things we can monitor, including poverty among children, child abuse and neglect, and the status of sanctioned families.

> ***"We need to think about a whole system of potential indicators both of positive transitions off welfare and into the work force, and of negative consequences for the most hard-pressed families."***
> ***—Greg Duncan***

Making sure that children, especially young children, grow up above the poverty line is one of our society's biggest challenges. For young children, growing up in poverty can impact later ability to succeed in school. Specific indicators could include the poverty rate and perhaps a "deep poverty" rate—75% of poverty—for children under six. We should also monitor homelessness and the use of soup kitchens.

A second area to monitor is child abuse and neglect. If referrals to the child welfare system start to go up, an alarm should go off. What fraction of kids were referred to Child Protective Services in 1998? What fraction of preschool kids? What fraction of adolescent kids? It's important to track these statistics according to the age of the kids.

We should also track what happens to sanctioned families. In Iowa, they followed families who were sanctioned off the TANF program. About half of them were doing quite well. Their average incomes were maybe

$400/month higher than most who were working, and they left TANF because they just didn't want to be bothered by the new requirements. The other half were not doing very well. The average incomes were about $400/month lower than before.

Illinois needs to follow up with sanctioned families. We need to be sure that the half that aren't doing so well are able to access services of some kind. We wouldn't want to see them, and their children, worse off.

How should we measure the success of welfare reform?

Caseload reduction should be a prominent measure of success. We shouldn't downplay the enormous reduction in caseloads. Many of these parents are leaving because of work, although not always work that generates income above the poverty line, and this is something to be concerned about.

There is substantial evidence that it's better for a child to grow up in a family that's not receiving welfare—especially an older child. Everything else being the same, having fewer families receiving welfare is good, and TANF caseload statistics are one indicator of how many welfare families we have. Of course, everything else isn't the same, and we need to compliment our measurement of success with other factors such as poverty and the well-being of children.

You Should Know

Project Match & Pathways

Since 1984, Project Match has helped Chicago parents make the transition from welfare to work by recognizing that it can take years for welfare recipients to become steady workers, and that the first job is only the beginning.

One key to their success is the Pathways system, which was developed for people who haven't succeeded in traditional education and training or have found it difficult to maintain a job.

"Typical programs provide a particular service—a GED program, a job readiness program, job placement assistance," said Project Match Director Toby Herr, "but no one is there to make sure people get from one program or job to the next, and more important, from one stage of the welfare to work process to the next."

Pathways gets parents involved in community volunteering and parent-child activities as steps toward employment. In addition, the program uses monthly goal-setting diaries and group meetings to allow people to progress incrementally, develop time management skills and build ongoing support.

"Being around people in similar situations and finding out that some were in worse situations, helps you see that you're not alone," said Karen, a Pathways participant and parent of four who has been on public aid for several years.

Karen worked through the Pathways program and achieved some personal goals, but she still wasn't finding a job. "It just seemed like Toby picked on me," said Karen. "She would tell me not to give excuses. She used to just nag. But maybe she saw something in me that I didn't see."

What Herr saw was a worker, even though Karen didn't realize it until she got a job. She enjoyed working and bringing home a check, and she also wanted to learn.

The desire to learn has helped her through setbacks she's faced in making the transition from welfare to work.

After she lost her first job, Karen began work on her GED at a local community college. When she was injured at her next job, she started looking for training for other positions, so she'll be ready when the doctor lets her return to work.

The consistent support and reinforcement of the Pathways system has brought the program national attention, and several agencies around the country are making arrangements to implement Pathways.

Child Care and Education

As parents move from welfare to work, education—for themselves and their children—is an issue of critical importance. Child care is a lynch pin issue for parents making the transition from welfare to work —not having it is a barrier; having it facilitates the move. When parents work or are enrolled in school or training programs, their children need high quality child care and educational environments to stimulate growth and learning. Similarly, many parents on welfare need access to education and training in order to be competitive in the job market.

CHILD CARE

Parents—from all income ranges—who are joining the workforce are faced with a pressing question: Who will care for our children while we are at work?

Too often parents are faced with two divergent choices. They can search for a quality place for their children or accept whatever child care is available. Parents need someone to care for their children so they can go to work or attend classes. Children need high quality child care environments that encourage them to grow and develop. Far too often, these needs are in conflict.

While all parents face this conflict, it is even more difficult for low-income parents who often do not have adequate financial resources, work during off hours and variable shifts, and lack transportation. A 1991 study of welfare and child care in Illinois found that 42% of AFDC participants cited child care as a barrier to full-time work, and 39% cited child care as a barrier to attending school.[1]

Affordable: Affordability is often the most salient factor in the decisions families make about child care. In Illinois, the average cost of child care varies by age of child and the region of the state. For example, in Adams County the average cost of care for a child under age two at a child care center is $19.33 a day. In Champaign, a parent would need to pay about $31.99 per day. On average in Illinois, it costs a parent $34 per day to secure child care for a child under age two in most child care centers.[2] This average cost remains out of reach for many low-income families. A minimum wage worker earns $206 a week before taxes. Child care would account for 83% of that weekly wage. Affordability is a particularly pressing problem for parents attempting to move from welfare to work because they are likely to have young children—45% of children receiving TANF are under age six—and they have very little additional income.

The New Child Care System in Illinois

In 1997, the Illinois General Assembly dramatically changed the way that child care is funded and who receives a child care subsidy. The new system provides a child care subsidy, on a sliding scale, to any parent, either working or receiving TANF, whose income is below 50% of the state's median family income. To ensure that many families would be able to take advantage of this subsidy, the state provided an additional $100 million in child care funds in FY98, bringing the total state program to over $360 million. All families are required to share in the cost of child care through a parent co-payment. The amount of co-payment depends on income, family size, and cost of care.

Flexible: Low-income families often need flexible child care because they are working off hours and may have variable schedules. Of the welfare recipients leaving assistance after gaining employment in 1995, 72% reported that their work schedules included nights, weekends or rotating shifts.[3] However, only a portion of child care providers offer off-hour care. Of licensed child care homes in Illinois, 24% offer evening care, 16% offer weekend care and 15% offer care overnight. Each of these arrangements comes with an additional cost to the parents. Off-hour care in a licensed child care center is much more rare and licensed child care care arrangements that are available on a variable basis are almost non-existent.

High Quality: Recent research indicates that a child's brain grows exceptionally fast during the first weeks, months, and years of life. During this time, the brain is building connections and developing the foundation for learning.

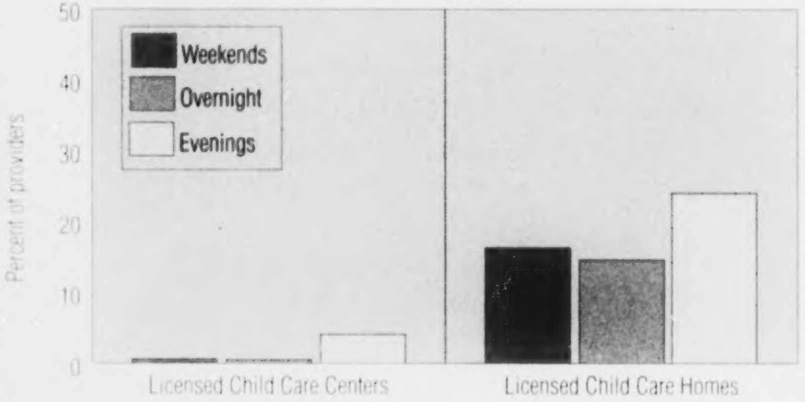
Early brain development is the foundation for later success in school. When children are provided with a rich and stimulating environment, they are more likely to begin school ready to learn. A high quality early childhood environment is particularly important for children in poverty. Poor children may not receive the nurturing that helps their brain develop, and face other barriers to development such as family stress, poor nutrition and lack of educational opportunity.

High quality child care arrangements have loving and trained professionals who work with parents to ensure that a child is developing.

Unfortunately, poor families may not have access to these high quality environments. Too often, quality child care is out of reach for poor families because it is more expensive. A good quality child care program can cost about 10% more than the average cost of child care.[4]

A recent study of New York parents trying to move from welfare to work found that in order to comply with work requirements, welfare parents had to place their children in very unstable and low-quality care.[5] These parents were forced to choose between placing their children in low-quality settings or not going to work and having their welfare bene-

Availability of Off-Hours Child Care



Source: Illinois Department of Human Services

fits cut. This is an extremely difficult situation for parents, and a perilous situation for a developing child.

EDUCATING CHILDREN FROM POOR HOUSEHOLDS

Research indicates that young people growing up in poverty are more likely to repeat a grade and drop out before they finish high school than their non-poor counterparts. Research also notes that youth who grow up receiving welfare are less likely to complete high school.[6] This means that children in families trying to move from welfare to work are at higher risk of educational failure, which has a drastic impact on their chances for later job success and economic security.

There are a variety of explanations why poor children do not do as well academically as their non-poor peers. Some have argued that students from poor communities do not have access to sufficient educational resources. Others have argued that poor children are not able to build the educational building blocks in early childhood that enable them to succeed in school. Some research indicates that a student who grows up in a neighborhood with a very high concentration of poor children is less likely to do well than a student who is poor but grows up in a predominantly non-poor community.[7]

One way to help children from low-income families stay in school and develop work skills is to create targeted internship programs. These programs help low-income students develop the motivation to stay in school, provide positive encouragement, expose them to the "world of work," and help them set goals. The Youth Employment and Training Initiative (YETI) works with young people from welfare households in seven Chicago schools. By providing positive encouragement, incentives to achieve and internships with employers, this project has helped 90% of YETI students move into employment after high school.[8] Building this early connection between education and work can help to ensure that children growing up in low-income households are able to move beyond their current circumstances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR LOW-INCOME PEOPLE

Education and training are critical to anyone trying to secure a job. When investigating the causes of long-term welfare dependency, lack of education and training repeatedly appear as major contributors. Research shows that when a welfare recipient has a high school diploma, she stays on welfare about 1.7 years less than a person without a high school diploma. Similarly, welfare recipients with high school diplomas are 12% less likely to return to welfare.[9]

Welfare recipients in Illinois generally lack sufficient education and training to facilitate a successful move from welfare to work. As of March 1998, 47.6% of TANF recipients in Illinois did not have a high school diploma, 40.6% had a high school diploma or GED, and only 11.9% had some post secondary education.

At one point in time, high school was enough education to ensure a good job. However, in today's job market even a high school diploma is no guarantee that a parent will be able to secure a job that earns enough to meet the needs of his or her children. For low-income individuals, even relatively low levels of education have led to increased earnings over the years. Between 1967 and 1993, the average inflation-adjusted earnings of a woman without a high school diploma increased by 6.3%, while the average inflation-adjusted earnings of a woman with some post-high school education increased 11%.[10] In 1993, the average earnings of a woman with some post-high school education working full-time, year-round was $456 dollars a week—or, about 160% of poverty for a family of three.

One of the largest barriers to employment is the lack of education and training. Large portions of the welfare population do not have the basic education and training that would enable them to get even the lowest skilled jobs.[11] Not only is there a limited demand for these jobs, they pay low wages and have limited or no benefits.

An interview with...

Gary Jefferson
Vice President of Public Affairs
United Airlines
Elk Grove Village, Illinois

What are the biggest challenges facing Illinois families as they make the transition from welfare to work?

Welfare reform is extremely complex. We're hearing a lot about our success—how we're hiring people and welfare rolls are being reduced—but not a lot about the challenges we face and what we're doing to address them. From my viewpoint, the key barriers are child care and transportation.

Child care is a particular problem. In June 1997, the total number of children receiving benefits was 224,000. That is a lot of kids, and affordable, accessible and flexible child care is a tremendous issue. Are these children getting quality child care? What do you do with your children when you work at midnight? What do you do with your children before or after school when you're at work or on a long commute? These are all very complex.

Another issue is transportation. If we can't get people to work, they simply are not going to be able to maintain jobs. The key issue here is "spatial mismatch"—a large number of jobs are outside the city of Chicago, while lots of the people needing jobs live in the city.

One of United Airlines' first new hires from the welfare rolls is a young lady who has an hour and forty-five minute commute each way. With getting her daughter to and from child care, she needs three to four hours per day for transportation. Maintaining gainful employment under those circumstances is just practically impossible. And transportation is not just an issue in the city. We have spatial mismatch all across the state.

Federal and state welfare reform legislation placed time limits on the receipt of benefits. What is your perspective on these new rules?

In a way, it forces everybody—the welfare recipients, the private sector, federal, state and local governments, service agencies—to concentrate on getting people to work. Without the 24-month cap or the 60-month lifetime cap, there might be less emphasis on getting people to work.

But there are real risks, especially where children are concerned. The average TANF family is a single female with two children. What happens to the children if a parent is terminated from the program for not meeting requirements, or they hit the 24-month cap or 60-month cap?

There is a whole group of people who have already begun to move off welfare. But there is another group, who we call "harder to serve." They have certain barriers to employment, such as alcohol or chemical dependency, limited education or a very poor employment record. I'm not sure we're really prepared to deal with these challenges. I'm not sure we have made the policy changes to ensure that we don't run into problems.

What is the role of business in ensuring the success of welfare reform?

The first role of the private sector is providing jobs and putting people to work, but in reality, our role goes well beyond that. We need to work with government, service agencies, religious organizations and schools to coordinate an effective welfare-to-work program.

The lack of coordination is a big problem. Many different organizations and individuals are doing good things, but it's not being coordinated toward a bottom line of providing people with the right type of job and helping them succeed. It's very fragmented. It's not just our responsibility to hire people, but to make sure we're part of a coordinated effort to hire and retain individuals. We think our role is to bring jobs to the table, but we have to go well beyond that.

> ***"Many different organizations and individuals are doing good things, but it's not being coordinated toward a bottom line of providing people with the right type of job and helping them succeed."***
>
> ***—Gary Jefferson***

Also, probably two thirds of the new jobs will be with small and medium-sized companies, so we need to get more of them involved in the welfare-to-work initiative. Many of them don't have the resources of larger companies, so we may need to help them pool their efforts.

How has United Airlines responded to the welfare reform challenge?

Our chairman, Jerry Greenwell, was asked by President Clinton to head up the private sector's welfare-to-work initiative. The idea is simply to get more companies involved with welfare to work, and put more people into jobs. In the past two years, United has hired nearly 1,000 people from the welfare rolls. Our goal is to hire at least 2,000 by the end of the year 2000, so we're about halfway there, and we've been pretty successful. Our retention rate for former welfare recipients that we've hired is around 70%, which is significantly better than for our other new hires.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The key has been our mentoring program, where we take employee volunteers and match them with a former welfare recipient new hire. Their job as a mentor is to help that individual transition to the workplace—personally giving advice and support where they need it.

How should Illinois measure the success of welfare reform?

We've had a drastic reduction in the number of people on the welfare rolls. In April 1997 we had about 201,000 families on assistance in Illinois. In April 1998 that was reduced to 172,000. That is one way to measure success—but perhaps not the best way.

Not everyone who is leaving is going to work. A large number of those are people being taken off the welfare rolls because of administrative sanctions. Caseload numbers may be down, but are those parents working? Are they better off?

I think the ultimate measures of success are putting people to work, retaining them and ensuring that the children are not put at risk. Are there programs for children that will prepare them for the work force? Do we have proper educational opportunities? Do we have proper vocational training? I'm not sure that we have those yet, and we certainly need to get started.

You Should Know

Cheerful Home

Founded in 1886, Cheerful Home is the oldest licensed child care program in Illinois, and the only accredited child care center in Quincy. About 100 Quincy families rely on Cheerful Home, and more than half are low-income families whose children qualify for the state child care subsidy.

"Recognizing and addressing the needs of low-income families is just one ingredient for success. Time and money are the main needs of the families we serve," said Cheerful Home Association Executive Director John Roope. "I have lots of families here working two or three jobs to make ends meet. Their time is valuable and we try to accommodate them as best we can."

Currently, Cheerful Home provides before and after-school care for school-age children. Roope says they are also considering evening hours because more of their families work in jobs with non-traditional shifts.

"With low-income families, obviously money is a real barrier to bringing their children the kinds of experiences they want," said Roope. "They either pay for quality child care and suffer financially in other areas, or put their child in a place that is sub-standard."

In addition to child care for children between 6 weeks and 12-years-old, Cheerful Home provides parenting education and operates a full summer program for school-age children. They also have an outreach program for community residents, which seeks to identify children that are having specific troubles and link those families with services in the community.

"One problem families face is finding the services," said Roope. "Wading through the maze to find services can be a real problem for families, and our outreach program attempts to overcome some of those barriers."

Another factor in the success of Cheerful Home is their teacher staff, who all have either two or four-year degrees or Child Development Associate (CDA) certificates. Roope said, "If the staff has the training and expertise to give children the experiences and stimulation they need, it will be a higher quality experience for the child."

Child Health and Well-Being

Welfare reform instituted many policy changes that may impact the health status of low-income families and in turn impact their ability to achieve self-sufficiency. Children growing up in poverty are more likely to have health problems than non-poor children. Consider these facts:

- Low-income children are 73% more likely to have a severe health condition than non-poor children.
- Health problems affecting children in the U.S. including iron deficiency, anemia, obesity, and asthma are more prevalent among the poor.
- Low-income adolescents are more likely to miss school due to health or emotional problems and are more likely to have neurological impairments.

A lack of resources limits a parent's ability to put nutritious meals on the table, access needed health care for their children, and escape unhealthy environments.

While not often considered in the discussion of the impact of welfare reform on children, the combined effect of changes in the Food Stamp program, the income assistance program and the Supplemental Security Income program will directly impact the health status of low-income children and disabled people throughout Illinois.

NUTRITION

One of the most direct daily effects of very low-income is lack of adequate nutrition. Social service agencies frequently report that when a plant closes, layoffs occur, or the economy takes a downturn, the first evidence of economic hardship is longer lines at food pantries and soup kitchens.

Many low-income and working poor children rely on services such as the free and reduced-price lunch program for much of their daily nutrition. This supplement can go a long way to helping children learn and succeed in school. One study of the school breakfast program found that children who participated were shown to have significantly higher standardized test scores than eligible children who did not participate. Participating children also had significantly reduced absence and tardiness rates.

Food stamps are also a critical component to helping low-income families attain a healthy diet. Food stamps are designed to help low-income people access a nutritionally adequate diet. Households generally spend 20-25% of their total monthly income on food. The maximum amount of food stamps that a family of three can receive is $321 a month—or about $26.75 per family member per week.

In Illinois, 844,624 people received food stamps in March 1998—49.6% were children. The number of children receiving food stamps has decreased from 551,994 in March 1996 to 419,084 in March 1998. Interestingly, 12.8% of food stamp recipients received no other public assistance, 10.8% received Medicaid in addition to food stamps and 57% were families receiving TANF.

The federal welfare reform law significantly reduced food stamp benefits to people in Illinois. The law eliminated the cost-of-living increase added to food stamp benefits each year, and reduced or eliminated eligibility for childless adults and legal immigrants. While not all food stamp changes will effect children directly, limiting the health and nutrition of adults in the community may undermine economic viability generally.

Illinois lost a total of $2.1 billion in food stamp benefits as a result of welfare reform over five years. Food banks across the state have already begun to see an increase in needy families. The number of needy people seeking emergency food assistance grew 13% during the first few months of 1997.

HEALTH INSURANCE

People without health insurance are less likely to get needed health care. For adults and children, untreated health problems can lead to chronic illnesses and an inability to work or stay in school.

As parents move from welfare to work, they often find that their new job does not come with health benefits for themselves or their children. If benefits are offered, they are often too costly. As more and more families try to move from welfare to work, the risk of adding to the roles of uninsured children will only increase.

There are two main trends that influence why people have no health insurance. First, over the past several decades there has been a decline in employer-sponsored health insurance. Working poor families with incomes between 150-199% of poverty exhibited a 10.7% drop in employer sponsored health insurance between 1994-1995. Second, there has been an increase in the cost of health insurance. In a Metro Chicago Information Center survey, 50% of respondents reported that they had an increase in out-of-pocket health care costs in the last two years, with only 3% noting a decrease in cost.

Uninsured Children: The most recent statistics indicate that Illinois now has about 351,000 uninsured children.

KidCare

Affordable, comprehensive health insurance is now available for Illinois children in working poor families. Do you know a family who:

- **has a family income below $2,536 a month (for a family of four)?**
- **has an uninsured child?**

They may be eligible for KidCare. Call 1-800-323-GROW to receive an application.

These children live in rural communities, suburbs, and cities. They come from working families and most often live in two parent households. Were it not for the recently adopted KidCare child health insurance program, the number of uninsured children would probably continue to increase.

Fortunately, the public health care benefit programs—Medicaid and KidCare—do offer comprehensive health insurance to children in poor and working poor households.

Medicaid provides access to health care services for all families in poverty—whether they are part of the TANF system or not. In addition, the new KidCare program provides affordable health insurance to families whose income is below 185% of poverty—or about $2,530 a month for a family of four.

While offering health insurance to uninsured children goes a long way, another critical step to having healthy children is making sure that they are enrolled and receiving preventive services. There is already a serious problem with underenrollment in Medicaid. It is estimated that between 24-31% of Illinois children under age 11 are in families that are eligible for but not enrolled in Medicaid and have no other form of health insurance. This problem will likely increase with the expansion of the KidCare health insurance program. In order to ensure that children access the available health insurance, all sectors of the community will need to engage in outreach.

Uninsured Parents: Not only do low-income children face lack of insurance, increasingly their working parents are uninsured as well. Nationally, of the 11.3 million children under age 19 without health insurance, 80% have a parent that is also uninsured. In 1996, only about 55% of workers earning $7 an hour or less were offered health insurance by their—or their spouse's—employer. Similarly, research has found that fewer than one-half of women who leave welfare have health insurance after three years.

Uninsured parents have some of the same problems as uninsured children. They forgo needed health care and often develop chronic illnesses, which may impede employment.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME FOR DISABLED CHILDREN

One of the major welfare reform changes altered the eligibility criteria for the Supplemental Security Income program for children. To be eligible for this program, a child under 18 must have a medically determinable physiological or mental impairment which is long-term or can result in death. This program provides a cash benefit to eligible disabled persons.

The SSI assistance can be used in a variety of ways—to help care for a disabled child at home, cover additional costs of caring for and raising a child with a disability, enhance a child's development and offset family income lost because a parent remains out of the labor force or is underemployed while caring for the child.

While many children receiving SSI are unaffected by the change in eligibility, the redetermination process has already begun. As of May 1998, more than 10,000 Illinois children were denied continued SSI disability benefits under the new definitions of disability.

An interview with...

Bill Lowry
Chairman
City of Chicago–Cook County Welfare Reform Task Force
Chicago, Illinois

What are the biggest challenges facing Illinois families as they move from welfare to work?

It's really a combination of factors. Affordable and quality child care, health care, education, transportation—those are all significant challenges that Illinois families face in making the transition from welfare to work, not to mention lifting themselves out of poverty.

The most significant barrier is child care. As parents go to work, school or training, somebody has to care for the children. It is an issue of availability, affordability and quality.

In addition, I am really concerned about economic development. We have some very blighted areas with no jobs, transportation or affordable housing. We have to be more creative in developing jobs and opportunities within communities, so that people are able to live and work in the same community.

A lack of jobs is another major barrier. I have been impressed by the number of welfare recipients that are ready and willing to go to work. But by my estimates, we still have about 80,000 people with families who need to make this transition, and thousands of other families could be added to these rolls each year.

How should Illinois measure the success of welfare reform?

There certainly have been declines in the number of people on welfare, but caseload reduction alone cannot and should not be the measure of the success or failure of welfare reform. Our communities should measure the success and failure of welfare reform by many different yardsticks, such as parent and child well-being, community well-being, economic development and families moving out of poverty.

A major aspect of the federal and state welfare reform legislation placed time limits on the receipt of benefits. What is your perspective on these new rules?

The 24-month limit may bring positive results, by encouraging parents to enter or reenter the workforce. This may increase household income and benefit the families.

But there are many potential negatives. For one, adults may be forced into low-wage, entry-level jobs without adequate skills and education to advance—assuming they can get a job in the first place. Those positions rarely come with health benefits, which is critical for families. Secondly, the time limit may not allow parents to address the barriers that kept them out of the workforce in the first place. For some parents, getting and keeping a job will take a long time, and 24 months may not be enough.

In terms of the 60-month lifetime benefit cap, I think a positive result for some families may be the motivation to address the barriers that have prevented them from leaving welfare. We hope that's the case, and that kind of time might give them a better opportunity to address and overcome some of these barriers.

However, many families may not be able to overcome the barriers. A family's eligibility for assistance may be exhausted even though that family still desperately needs cash assistance and support services. These families are in danger of falling deeper into poverty, which would certainly endanger the health and well-being of the children.

Illinois, like states across the nation, faced a series of choices about its welfare program. What choices did Illinois make that are particularly notable?

Illinois has put some very good policies in place, like expanded child health care, child care and job programs. These programs may not be perfect, but they are a step in the right direction.

> ***"Work Pays allows a family to keep more of their earned income and maintain their eligibility for cash assistance and services while steadily transitioning off welfare."***
> ***—Bill Lowry***

One program that really makes sense is Work Pays. Under this system, assistance payments are reduced only $1 for every $3 a TANF recipient earns. Currently, a TANF recipient who works 20 hours per week for the entire month receives this benefit, and the month is not counted against his or her 60-month lifetime cap. This allows a family to keep more of their earned income and maintain their eligibility for cash assistance and services while steadily transitioning off welfare.

However, the required number of hours worked per week to stop the lifetime clock is going up to 25, and then again next year, to 30. This may result in many families exhausting their lifetime benefit limits even though they're playing by the rules and working toward self-sufficiency.

Whose responsibility is it to make welfare reform succeed?

Making welfare reform work is all of our responsibility—parents, government, business and community. It's the role of government to ensure that the services we provide help—rather than hinder—people moving out of poverty.

Government also has a role providing a safety net to its most vulnerable citizens, and providing jobs and training.

But to accommodate the thousands of people we have to place in jobs, we need both the private and public sectors. Businesses are critical partners in welfare reform, and the business community is going to have to step up to the plate and help.

You have been chair of a local government effort to shape welfare reform. How has this worked?

The City of Chicago-Cook County Task Force on Welfare Reform was created to help the city and county learn about and address welfare reform. The independent, bipartisan group was brought together to consider four areas: Training and employment for adults; the effect on children; potential unfunded mandates to the city and county, and ensuring that welfare benefits are provided equitably.

In addition, we developed a business partners program to get business people talking about their role in welfare reform—not only in providing jobs, but in mentoring relationships or anything else that might help TANF recipients make the transition. Through the business partners program, we hope we can pull together all the segments involved in welfare reform—including the public sector, the private sector and community groups.

You Should Know

Access to Care

Without health insurance, preventable health problems often reach the point of acute illness and must be treated in the emergency room. For working poor families, the prospects for health insurance are particularly dismal, as their incomes are too high for government-sponsored insurance programs and too low to afford many employer-sponsored private plans.

Over the last ten years, Access to Care, a unique program in suburban Cook County, has used a public/private partnership with government agencies, nonprofit organizations and private physicians to furnish primary health care to more than 36,000 uninsured low-income residents.

Access to Care contracts with doctors throughout suburban Cook County, who are paid $53 per patient, per year to add patients to their practice.

The program is open to families with income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level ($2,742/month for a family of four) who have no health insurance or a deductible of $500 or more per person. Families must also be ineligible for Medicaid or Medicare.

Access to Care has 49 enrollment sites throughout suburban Cook County, including local township offices, public health departments and community social service agencies.

Once enrolled, patients are matched with an Access to Care doctor and can receive non-emergency diagnosis and treatment for co-payments of $5 per visit, $3 for lab services and $7-15 for prescription medication.

The program's client population is divided between families above and below the poverty line, and 33 percent are children under age 18. Access to Care President Victoria Bigelow said most clients fall between ages 18-64 because private health insurance is not offered to many low-wage workers. This population will certainly grow as welfare reform places more people in low-wage jobs.

Access to Care also expects the state's new KidCare program to alter their client population, because some previously uninsured children will be eligible for comprehensive coverage. However, Bigelow noted that uninsured parents will continue to be a challenge, because they need health care in order to maintain jobs, keep kids in school and ensure stability at home.

Vulnerable Families

Some Illinois families face multiple barriers that make achieving economic stability very difficult. Some are so vulnerable that the additional stress that may accompany working will lead to potentially dangerous situations for their children. Some parents—due to the variety and complexity of barriers they face—will simply not be able to secure a job and may lose their TANF cash assistance. These families, and their children, are indeed the most vulnerable—already facing life-threatening problems, with no income support to help meet their basic needs.

According to federal welfare reform law, states are allowed to exempt up to 20% of their cash assistance caseload from the work requirements and lifetime limits. These "extremely needy" families simply need more time and additional services in order to make the transition to work.

While there are many kinds of conditions that weaken families and make them vulnerable, teen parenthood, domestic violence, and substance abuse have been found to be among the most difficult for families to overcome.

YOUNG PARENTS

Young parents face a variety of barriers to maintaining economic security and raising healthy, well-educated children. Most teen parents have not completed high school, many are raising children without the support of another parent, and most are still growing up themselves.

According to one study, the general effects of adolescent pregnancy include decreased education and job skills. As a result, about 75% of adolescent mothers joined the AFDC system by the time their child was 4 years old. Indeed, of welfare recipients who started to receive assistance before they were age 23, 31% were likely to receive assistance for more than 10 years. For children of teenage parents, the risks include developmental disability, greater chance of school and behavioral problems and increased likelihood of early sexual activity.

Many teen parents qualify for TANF and other support services. In order to qualify for cash assistance, an Illinois teen parent must attend school, cooperate with child support enforcement activities, and participate in Teen Parent Services programs. Unless the teens receive special exemptions, they are required to live with a parent, other relative or legal guardian. The Teen Parent Services programs require teens to participate in 25 hours a week of education and related activities including seminars and workshops leading to a high school diploma or GED. In Illinois, 6.1% of the heads of welfare households are under age 20.

Supportive services for teens receiving welfare have been found to be helpful. A study of the Teen Parent Initiative (predecessor to Teen Parent Services) found that participation in the program improved graduation rates. Reaching out to and designing programs targeted at teens will help to ensure that parents achieve self-sufficiency and children grow up healthy and strong.

FAMILY CAP

All parents with very young children face a variety of challenges and a fair amount of frustration. Those challenges can be even greater if the parent is single, struggling to make ends meet, and trying to move from welfare to work.

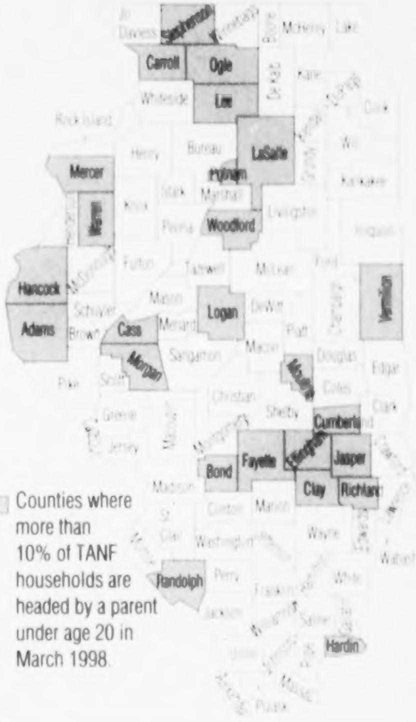
In 1997, Illinois instituted a pilot project that prohibited a family from receiving additional cash assistance if a new baby is born when the family is already receiving welfare. Sometimes called the "family cap," this rule was extended statewide after the passage of federal welfare reform.

A New Jersey study found that family caps led to a decrease in infants born to welfare recipients as well as an increase in abortions and use of family planning and contraceptives. Family caps have not been studied as extensively in Illinois, but there has been no significant change in the birth rate among welfare recipients in recent years.

Between the start of this policy and September 1998, 18,509 babies have been born into welfare families. While these families may be eligible for some services, they do not receive increased cash assistance to help offset additional costs of this new child.

These families, already living below poverty and faced with the stress of a new baby, may be among the most vulnerable.

TANF Parents Who Are Teens


Jo Daviess
Stephenson
Winnebago
Boone
McHenry
Lake
Carroll
Ogle
DeKalb
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Whiteside
Lee
Rock Island
Henry
Bureau
LaSalle
Grundy
Will
Mercer
Putnam
Stark
Marshall
Kankakee
Warren
Knox
Peoria
Woodford
Livingston
Iroquois
Hancock
McDonough
Fulton
Tazewell
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Champaign
Vermilion
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Piatt
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Sangamon
Macon
Douglas
Edgar
Pike
Scott
Moultrie
Coles
Christian
Clark
Greene
Shelby
Cumberland
Jersey
Macoupin
Montgomery
Bond
Fayette
Effingham
Jasper
Madison
Clay
Richland
Clinton
Marion
St. Clair
Washington
Wayne
Wabash
Randolph
Perry
White
Franklin
Jackson
Saline
Hardin
Union
Massac
Pulaski

▨ Counties where more than 10% of TANF households are headed by a parent under age 20 in March 1998.

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Domestic violence in the family impacts parents and children in serious and long-lasting ways. Parents caught in the pattern of domestic violence can find it difficult to break out of the abusive situation and keep a job. Children who witness repeated domestic violence or are themselves victims of abuse or neglect often bear the scars of this violence as children and eventually as adults.

Parents: Parents embroiled in domestic violence—most often with the woman being the victim—can find the fear and anxiety that accompanies the situation paralyzing. Caseworkers report that women with a history of domestic violence often live in fear, are prevented from leaving the house, and have no resources to rely on.

While the exact number of abused women receiving welfare is not known, estimates indicate that as many as 50% of women receiving welfare have been beaten or sexually assaulted. This estimate, based on self-reporting, may underestimate the problem.

Ensuring that women who are victims of domestic violence receive appropriate supportive services will be critical to their efforts to reach self-sufficiency.

Children: Brain research indicates that violence has a long-lasting impact on children. When repeated violence occurs, the brain releases a chemical called cortical that can alter the structure of the brain wiring—building in a "defense mode." Children who experience repeated violence operate full time in "defense mode" making it difficult to form lasting relationships and concentrate in school. Too often, children who are abused or neglected or witness violence in the home or community grow up to be violent adults.

Low-income children are at higher risk of abuse or neglect than non-poor children. Parents experiencing economic distress are more likely to abuse or neglect their children. A child whose family has housing, food and utility problems is three times more likely to be abused or neglected than a child's whose family is not. In addition, about 40% of the Illinois children placed in foster care come from welfare households.

Children who are victims of violence—regardless of family income—need protection and supportive services. Strengthening our most vulnerable families so that children do not bear the brunt of stress and frustration will be critical to ensuring that families stay together and that children grow up healthy and safe.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Substance abuse by parents can inhibit their ability to get and keep a job as well as endanger the lives of their children.

Federal law allows states to prohibit persons convicted of a Class 1 or Class x drug-related felony from ever receiving TANF. In addition, lower class drug-related felonies result in ineligibility for two years. This limitation is lifted if the felon is involved in a treatment program.

In a recent survey of Oregon welfare recipients, one-half acknowledged drug or alcohol abuse. Realizing that this abuse was preventing parents from getting and keeping jobs, in 1992 Oregon became the first state to require treatment as a condition of welfare benefit receipt. An evaluation of Oregon's drug treatment services recently found that clients who completed the treatments earned 65% more than similar clients in a comparison group. They were 45% as likely to be arrested and half as likely to be investigated for child abuse or neglect. The evaluation concluded that for every $1 Oregon spent on the program, it saved at least $5.60 on other social services.

As the caseload declines, these kinds of very hard to serve cases may increasingly become the norm.

An interview with...

Sister Marcelline Koch
Director
Project IRENE
Springfield, Illinois

What are the biggest challenges facing Illinois families as they move from welfare to work?

Child care, transportation and education are the biggest challenges initially, and it's really a combination. It's important to remember that most of the families we're talking about are mothers with children. One of the most important factors in the success of a child's life is the education of the mother. The ways we support a mother's further education counts a great deal.

Health care is an important component as well. When the immediate concerns are finding work, child care and transportation, health care sometimes gets neglected, so I'm certainly happy to see the new KidCare health insurance plan for children.

Housing is also crucial. We're hearing about more and more families that are using emergency shelters. Trying to work each day without a stable housing situation is very difficult.

A major aspect of the federal and state welfare reform legislation placed time limits on the receipt of benefits. What is your perspective on these new rules?

One possible benefit of the time limits is that they made social service providers put an array of support services systems in place. There are more job training and skills programs, and efforts to support people as they try to get into jobs.

The new law has also been an incentive for some people. I've talked with some women who are from multiple-generation welfare families. They talk about the feelings they have for themselves—the self-esteem they gain because they are working and can support their own children. I don't know that time limits were the only way to get these results, but overall, I think they're positive.

A big negative ramification of the time limits is that women are pushed to take dead-end jobs paying either minimum wage or only a little more. Also, the law makes getting a job take precedence over further education, even though higher education will help them move out of poverty.

A 24-month time limit is not a long time if there are other issues involved, like substance abuse or domestic violence. 24 months may not be enough if you're trying to get a family into a stable living situation, or a parent into drug rehabilitation.

The biggest negative consequence of the 60-month lifetime cap is that there are going to be women and children who have exhausted their time for assistance, and they will be stuck in circumstances that keep them in poverty. I've heard the state promise that interventions will be made so that families don't reach that limit. But I also hear about people being sanctioned, or even terminated, for not keeping appointments or not filling out forms correctly.

Illinois' welfare reform plan has been in place for one year. Have you seen any positive or negative changes for families?

One negative sign we've seen is an increase in use of emergency services. Here in Springfield the food pantries and the shelters reported a doubling in the use of their services this summer.

Another negative is that if you're in poverty, your family is under a lot of stress. Cutting people off assistance is only going to put them under more stress. If people are sanctioned, they don't know what will happen, and even if they appeal and are reinstated, their benefits are delayed and that adds to their stress.

How should we, as a state or as communities, measure the success of welfare reform?

I know it's important to track caseload reduction, but I have to say I don't think lowering the caseloads should be the primary measure of success. We often don't know what happens to people after they get off welfare. How do we measure the quality of people's lives? Are families out of poverty? Are they economically self-sufficient? Do they have enough money for food, a place to live and some ordinary enjoyments of life?

"A 24-month time limit is not a long time if there are other issues involved, like substance abuse or domestic violence."
—Sister Marcelline Koch

You can do all the caseload counting you want, but unless you look at what's happening to the people in your area you can't claim success. Some people just get tired and give up on the system. That may reduce the caseloads, but that doesn't make it a success.

What do you think is the role of religious organizations in helping families move from welfare to work?

The first is to be involved in systemic change, to be advocates for policies that protect people who are poor. The second is to be involved in charitable work for persons who are poor, such as food pantries, clothing centers and housing assistance services.

Religious organizations should do charitable work, but they should also keep us all focused on society's role in providing for people who are vulnerable. If they don't, everyone will say that the burden is being handled by religious charities. We need to recognize that the work of charitable organizations doesn't negate the responsibility of society as a whole.

(Project IRENE, an initiative of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious in Illinois, was established in 1996 to bring religious women together as a collective voice around issues relating to violence affecting women and children.)

You Should Know

Good Beginnings

For over 15 years, Good Beginnings has been providing coordinated parent education, support and referral services to new families in Peoria and Tazewell Counties.

As a Healthy Families Illinois program, Good Beginnings offers intensive, home-based parenting education and support services to over 150 new or expectant parents. The program is designed to promote positive, healthy relationships between children aged zero-to-five and their parents, and to reduce the risk of child abuse and neglect.

Since the passage of welfare reform, Good Beginnings has expanded its efforts to help these new parents focus on their education and employment goals, and to show them how attaining those goals helps them support their families.

"We partner with adult education programs and other allies in the area, like Project Success and Teen REACH, to give them education and training opportunities," said Lori Fuller, director of Good Beginnings. "Most elements of our program, like our Incentive Store, are designed to show young parents how each little accomplishment is an important step toward improving their situation."

Since Good Beginnings targets young, low-income families, they see pressures that result from welfare reform up close. "The teen parents we work with are facing serious time demands because of the new TANF work requirements," said Fuller. "Education no longer counts toward their work requirement, so they have to focus on getting into jobs at the same time that they're trying to care for their children and stay in school."

Fuller worries that the new work requirements will cause serious problems in the long run by cutting into the job training that young parents in her community desperately need. "Most of these teen parents are simply not prepared for the challenges a job entails, so even if they're lucky enough to find a good job, we're probably just setting them up for a fall," said Fuller. "We need to provide more support and training to prepare teens – and all welfare recipients – for the work world, so we're helping them not just find a job, but keep a job."

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WHAT IS WELFARE REFORM?

For more information on the eligibility of specific immigrant groups, please contact the Poverty Law Center (312)263-3830.

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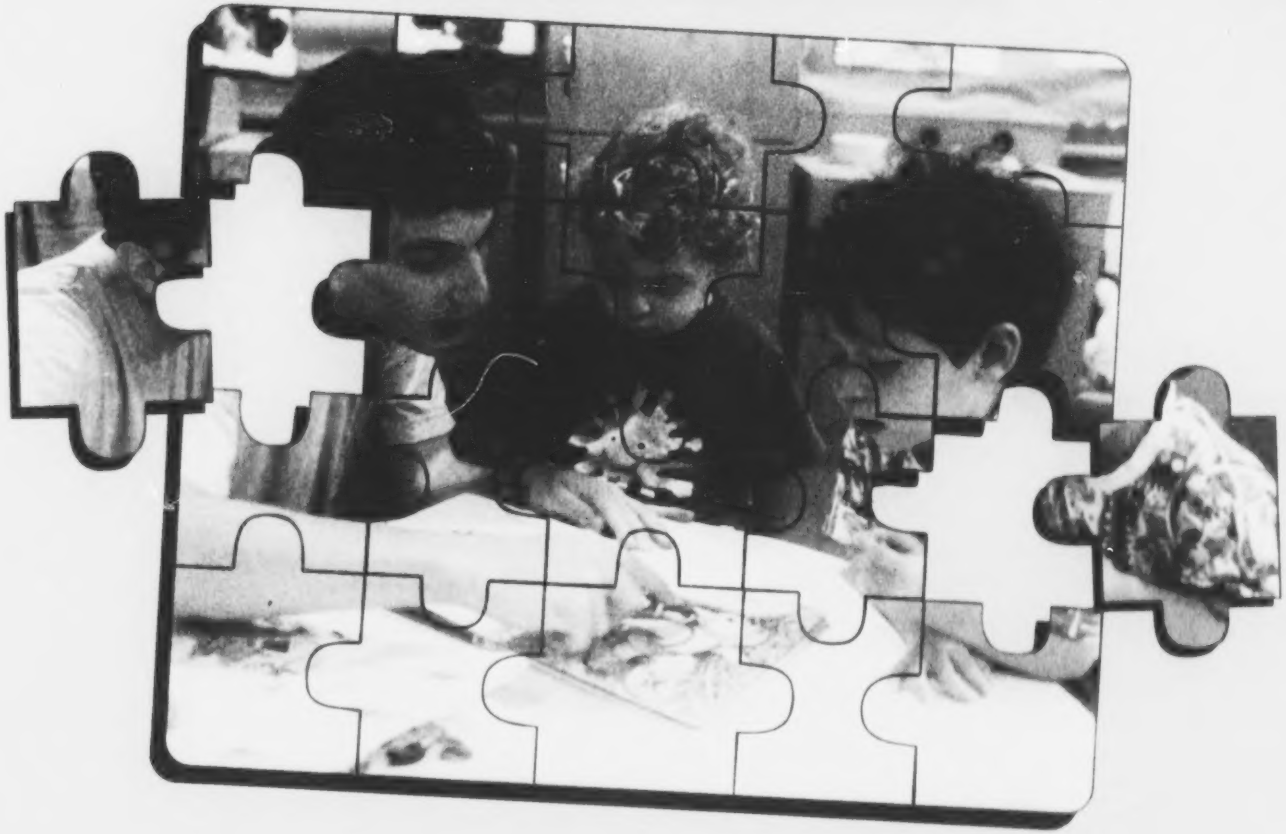
Examining the Condition of Children



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County by County Data

For the last several years, Illinois has seen economic recovery and an expanding economy. While these economic trends have helped to increase family incomes and expand state revenues, many families have not benefited from the economic boom. Too many Illinois families are working full-time, but are still unable to meet the nutrition, housing, clothing, education, and safety needs of their children. Children living in poverty often have little access to regular health care services, rarely have access to quality early childhood arrangements, often go hungry or have poor nutrition, and frequently attend schools with too few resources to meet their needs. While poverty does not automatically mean poor outcomes for a child, it certainly makes it much more difficult to grow up healthy, safe and well educated.

Economic distress is a fact that faces children across Illinois, in single and two parent households, in rural, urban and suburban communities, and in all racial and ethnic groups. A few statistics from this report highlight this issue:

- One-in-five Illinois children live in poverty.
- More than 351,000 Illinois children lack health insurance.
- A parent would need to pay around $34 a day, or about $170 a week, in order to secure care for a child under age two in most licensed child care centers in Illinois.
- A job paying minimum wage provides a family with $206 a week before taxes—or about 75% of the poverty line.
- About 50% of food stamp recipients are children.
- Of parents receiving TANF, 48% did not have a high school diploma and 32% had no previous work experience as of March 1998.

This section reviews 14 indicators of child well-being for each of the 102 counties and the city of Chicago. Voices recognizes that these indicators—while broad in range—provide only a limited portrait of the condition of Illinois children. Each year, Illinois Kids Count identifies data that can be collected for each county, is the most up-to-date available, enables a comparison to previous years, and provides a look at the various issues facing children and families. Often, data that we would like to include—parental involvement in a child's education, the intersection between welfare reform and child abuse or neglect, numbers of children who are home alone after school—are simply not readily available, or not available on a county-by-county basis. Each year we strive to collect new data that helps to increase the understanding of child well-being. Our goal is to present the most reliable and useful data on children, families and communities.

MEASURING THE CONDITION OF CHILDREN

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Comparing Illinois to Other States

In ten areas of child well-being measured in the 1998 National Kids Count Data Book, Illinois ranks 38th of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This marks a decline from last year's ranking where Illinois finished 35th. Compared to other Midwestern states, Illinois ranks last as measured by these ten indicators. In comparison to other populous states, Illinois fares worse than both California and New York.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

- Illinois median family income was $41,900, higher than five other Midwestern states and New York and California. Yet, Illinois, relative to other Midwestern states, has a high percentage of children living in extreme poverty. Ten percent of children live in families with incomes at or below 50% of poverty, while four percent of children in Wisconsin live in extreme poverty. Three states, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, have reduced this rate to 5%.

CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

- In Illinois, one out of every eleven teens is a high school dropout. This gives Illinois the second highest high school dropout rate in the Midwest.
- 17% of low-income children under thirteen live with working parents, a lower percent than any of our Midwestern neighbors.

CHILD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- The Illinois infant mortality rate has improved slightly over last year, however, Illinois still ranks 44th out of the 50 states and Washington D.C. and has a higher infant mortality rate than our Midwestern neighbors, California or New York.
- 1 out of every 10 Illinois children lacks health insurance. While this number is still below the U.S. average of 14%, Illinois lags behind Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin at insuring children.

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

- At a rate of 38 per 1000, Illinois has the highest teen birth rate in the Midwest. In comparison to other populous states, Illinois has a higher teen birth rate than New York, but lower than California.

Comparison to Other States

	United States	Ill	Ind	Iowa	Mich	Minn	Mo	Ohio	Wis	[illegible]	[illegible]
National rank (including the District of Columbia)	XX	38	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midwest rank (among 8 states)	XX	8	[illegible]	1	6	2	7	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Median income of families with children	$38,100	$41,900	$35,900	$39,400	$41,500	$45,200	$36,900	$39,700	$41,500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of children with no health insurance	14%	10%	10%	10%	8%	[illegible]	12%	10%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	36	38	35	22	30	19	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of children in families with income below 50% of poverty level	9%	10%	5%	5%	9%	5%	8%	10%	4%	[illegible]	[illegible]
Child death rate (per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	28	30	33	25	27	23	29	25	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teen violent death rate (per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	[illegible]	74	62	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts	10%	9%	6%	7%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.6	9.4	8.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of children under age 13 living in low-income families with working parents	21%	17%	24%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 1998 National [illegible]

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Economic Security

Recent headlines have drawn significant attention to the robust Illinois economy. Indeed, in August, 1998 Illinois' official unemployment rate was 4.2%—the lowest unemployment rate in the last ten years. There was a 41% decrease in welfare caseloads between 1994 and 1998. And we are seventh in per capita income.

While many Illinois families have benefited from the nationwide economic recovery, some are being left behind. The average income of the wealthiest families increased by $26,160 between the late 1970s and the mid-1990s. For the poorest families, incomes fell by $1,460 during this same period.

Parents need a stable, adequate income in order to meet the needs of their children. While poverty is not an overall determinant, it does have a real impact on children—fewer resources for books, after school activities, nutritional meals and needed health care.

FAMILIES RECEIVING TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is the cash assistance program for families with children with very low incomes. The maximum amount a family of three can receive is $377 per month. Federal and state rules mandate that families are limited to a lifetime total of 60 months of benefits, and after 24 months a parent must be working at least 25 hours a week in order to remain eligible for assistance. As of October 1998, there were 143,259 families receiving cash assistance.

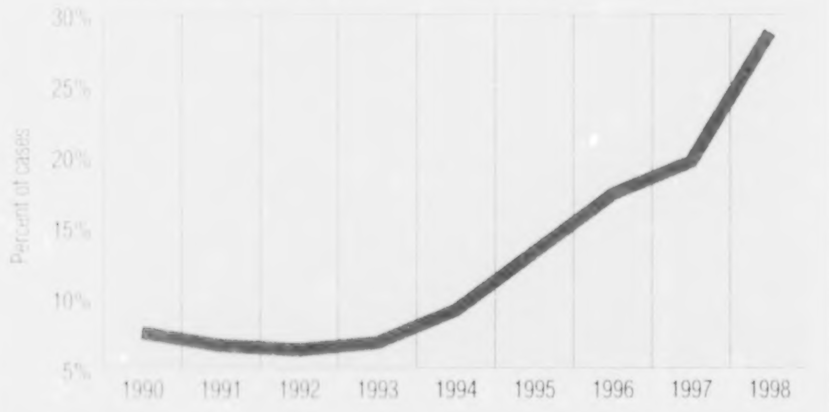
A major component of federal and state welfare reform is to encourage parents receiving TANF to be employed. To encourage work, Illinois enables TANF parents to keep a portion of their TANF benefits. Under the Work Pays policy, for every $3 a welfare parent earns their cash grant is reduced by only $1. Between March 1993 and October 1998 welfare families who also had earned income increased from 6.8% to 28.7%.

- As of October 1998 there were 143,259 TANF cases—a decrease of 32.5% from October 1996.
- In Chicago in March 1998 there were 85,132 TANF cases—a decrease of 18.7% from March 1996.
- While all Illinois counties saw a decrease in TANF cases between 1996 and 1998, Schuyler, Putnam and McHenry counties all had a decrease of at least 70%.
- In March 1998 about 6% of TANF cases were headed by a parent who was under 20 years old, 48% did not have a high school diploma, and 32% had no previous work experience.
- In four counties—JoDaviess, Jasper, Livingston and Schuyler—60% or more of the TANF cases had earned income.

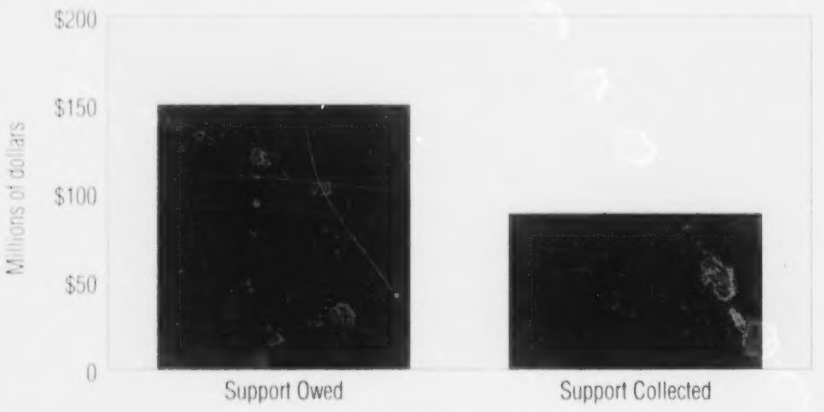
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Research shows that nearly 1-in-4 children now lives in a single-parent home and about half of all children are likely to spend some time in a single-parent home. Child support is increasingly important to family economic stability, especially as families receiving public assistance try to move off public assistance and become self-sufficient. The Illinois De-

Illinois TANF Cases with Earned Income



Child Support for TANF Families—1997



Represents collection on cases that have support orders.

partment of Public Aid provides child support enforcement services to families receiving TANF as well as to any parent who requests assistance.

Securing child support is a three-part process: First, paternity must be established for children whose parents aren't married; second, a support order must be sent; third, payment can begin. Only when the first two steps are complete can child support be ensured.

In return for their cash assistance benefit, the Illinois Department of Public Aid and the federal government keep any child support collected on behalf of children receiving TANF. Custodial parents are given a $50 per month "pass-through" when child support payments are collected from absent parents.

Illinois has struggled to improve its record of child support enforcement. In recent years, several efforts have brought some success, such as creating a statewide data base of recently-hired employees that can be cross matched to the people who owe child support, and contracting with private firms to handle difficult collections.

- There were 522,452 active child support cases in Illinois in FY97.
- Of the support owed to families who have paternity established and a support order in place, 58% was collected in FY97.
- Seven counties—Carroll, Grundy, Henderson, Kane, McLean, St. Clair and Will—had less than 50% of support collected.
- In rural areas, on average 61% of support was collected, while in urban areas on average 57% was collected in FY97.

Child Care and Education

A good education—the central building block of success—begins at birth as children develop the ability to speak, understand, read and become curious about the world around them.

A child's ability to learn begins with a strong foundation and is stimulated and expanded by primary and secondary education. Unfortunately, even a very good early childhood education experience can be wasted if our elementary and high schools are not equipped to provide children with the tools they need to succeed. Too many of our schools do not have the resources—financial, human or community—to meet the changing needs of today's students.

At the same time, in our global economy, it is more important than ever for Illinois children to succeed in school in order to develop the skills to move onto higher education or employment.

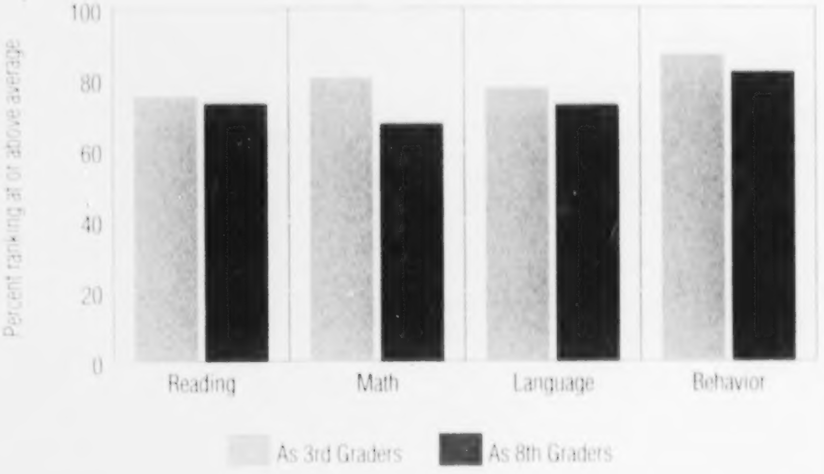
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN HEAD START OR PRE-KINDERGARTEN

The federal Head Start and state-funded Pre-Kindergarten programs are two pivotal efforts aimed at preparing our most at-risk children to start school. These programs help thousands of children ages 3-5 begin their educational careers. An FY97 longitudinal study of state Pre-Kindergarten indicates that 82% of former participants were performing at or above average in Kindergarten on a variety of instructional areas. These gains of Pre-Kindergarten appear to last: 70% of former participants were rated as average or above average by their 7th grade teachers.

Fortunately, both of these programs have been growing significantly in recent years. As part of the FY99 budget, the Illinois General Assembly appropriated about $141.7 million—an increase of $18 million over FY98. As of FY97, about 60% of at-risk three and four-year-olds are able to participate in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten. However, most of these programs are part-day and/or part-year, making participation increasingly difficult for children of working parents.

- As of FY97, there were 32,425 children enrolled in Head Start and 45,547 children enrolled in Pre-Kindergarten—this accounts for 14.4% of all Illinois children ages 3-5.
- In Chicago, more than 37,000 children were enrolled in these programs—about 23% of all children ages 3-5.
- In Alexander, Johnson, Pulaski and Union counties more than 50% of 3-5 year olds were enrolled in either Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten.
- Overall, 19.1% of children ages 3-5 in rural counties and 13.1% of children ages 3-5 in urban counties were enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten.

State Pre-Kindergarten Student Achievement—FY97



COST OF CHILD CARE

Affordable, quality child care is increasingly important for families across Illinois. Today, more than 65% of women with a child under age six are in the workforce. These parents are faced with the challenge of finding a safe, loving place for their children to stay while they are working. In addition, they need to find child care that is affordable and covers their working hours—which for some families may be at night and on weekends.

For many parents, particularly low-income parents, the cost of care is a significant barrier to accessing child care. In a 1990 study of parents on welfare and also working or going to school, 80% reported that the cost of care was a problem, with 55% indicating that it was a major problem. The 1998 *Illinois Child Care Market Rate Survey* conducted by the Illinois Department of Human Services found:

- 75% of licensed child care spaces in centers for children ages 0-2 were available at or below a rate of $34 a day. 75% of spaces for 3-5 year olds were available at or below a rate of $26 a day.
- Across the state there is great variation in the rates for 0-2 year olds in licensed child care centers—from $11.00 per day in Edgar County to about $40 per day in McLean County.

- In child care homes, 75% of licensed spaces for children under 15 months were available at or below a rate of $25 a day. 75% of spaces for 3-4 year olds were available at or below a rate of $20 a day.
- Across the state there is great variation in the rates for children under 15 months in child care homes—from $10 per day in Wayne County to $32 per day in Lake County.
- Statewide, 4% of licensed child care centers and 24% of licensed child care homes offer evening care.

AVAILABILITY OF SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE IN LICENSED CENTERS AND HOMES

In an effort to make child care more affordable for low-income and working poor families, the State of Illinois provides a child care subsidy to families earning up to 50% of median family income—$25,975 for a family of four.

Parents can use this subsidy to help offset the cost of a child care center, family child care home, group child care home or license exempt child care provider. Unfortunately, because the subsidy may not cover the full cost of care, providers may charge families an additional amount, and some providers do not accept the subsidy at all. In response to this dilemma, effective January 1, 1999, Illinois will increase child care reimbursement rates for children over age two-and-one-half and establish higher reimbursement rates for certain counties. For example, the reimbursement rate in Sangamon County for a three-year-old in a child care home will increase from $12.43 to $16 per day.

- Of the 9,772 licensed child care providers in Illinois, 71.3% accept IDHS or DCFS subsidies.
- In Chicago, of the 1,289 licensed child care providers, 89.8% accept child care subsidies.
- Overall, 78% of licensed providers in rural areas and 67.1% of licensed providers in urban areas accept child care subsidies.
- Less than 50% of licensed providers in DuPage, Lake, Kane and Piatt counties accept subsidies.

REVENUES PER PUPIL IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Education is the single most important investment society makes in its youngest members. A good education helps children learn skills—such as reading, writing, math, problem solving, curiosity, responsibility and teamwork—that will help them in school and throughout life.

Illinois has struggled over the years to decrease the disparity in spending among school districts. In December 1997, the Illinois General Assembly approved a plan to provide a higher level of state funding for schools, raising the per-pupil foundation level to $4,225. While funds were increased, the legislation did not address the fundamental disparity in funding between school districts, which results from different local property values.

- Statewide per-pupil revenue was $5,276 in the 1996-97 school year.
- Five counties—LaSalle, DeWitt, Lake, DuPage and Cook—spent above $5,300 per pupil.
- Seven counties—Edwards, Putnam, Effingham, Fayette, Jersey, Clark and Cumberland—spent less than $3,700 per pupil.
- Overall, rural counties spent about $4,376 per pupil, and urban counties spent about $5,589 per pupil.
- The Chicago school district spent about $5,202 per pupil.

STUDENT MOBILITY

Families move for a variety of reasons—a parent takes a new job, parents want to live closer to extended family, loss of housing, lack of steady income. While periodic moves may not be harmful, frequent moves—several within one year—break down vital child-teacher relationships and disrupt social development both for youngsters who move and for those who stay behind. Children who move frequently are at significantly higher risk of school failure. High mobility rates are particularly difficult for low-income children who need a stable educational environment and extra emphasis on learning. Unfortunately, low-income families are more likely to have high mobility rates.

- The 1997 Illinois student mobility rate was 18.4%—almost 1 in 5 children changed schools during the year.
- In Chicago, the 1997 mobility rate was 28.7%—more than 1 in 4 students changed schools during the year.
- The 1997 student mobility rate for rural counties was 15.8%, while in urban counties it was 19.5%.
- Only 8 rural counties and one urban county had a student mobility rate under 10%.
- Two counties—Peoria and Alexander—had student mobility rates that exceeded 25%.

Child Health and Well-Being

Good health provides the foundation for a child's proper emotional, intellectual and physical development. Healthy development begins at birth and continues throughout life.

While most Illinois children have access to health care services and grow up healthy and strong, some are not able to access health care. Lack of income, a shortage of providers in some communities, and a lack of knowledge of the importance of prevention all lead to children not getting needed care. Poor health at young ages can have a lifelong negative impact on health, and can increase the need for expensive treatments.

INFANT MORTALITY

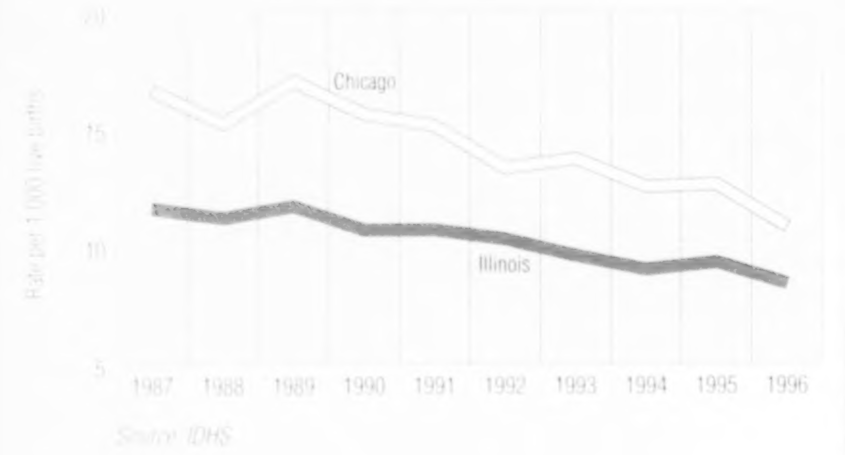
While the infant mortality rate in Illinois continues to decline, we still have the 44th worst infant mortality rate in the United States. In 1996, 1,536 infants died, giving Illinois an infant mortality rate of 8.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The death rate of infants under one year of age is a widely-recognized health indicator, reflective of overall risks such as poor health care, inadequate nutrition and substandard housing. Major causes of infant death include congenital anomalies and too short a gestation period.

As importantly, Illinois is seeing an increase in the rate of low birth weight babies, especially among particular populations. Low birth weight babies often face significant challenges, including physical and mental disabilities.

- The Illinois infant mortality rate between 1987-1991 and 1992-1996 dropped 16.9%.
- Two counties—Marshall and Alexander—had infant mortality rates that exceeded 13 deaths per 1,000 infants.
- Seven counties—Adams, DeKalb, Douglas, McHenry, Rock Island, Whiteside and Woodford—had more than a 30% decrease in the infant mortality rate between 1987-1991 and 1992-1996.
- Between 1992-1996, the infant mortality rate in Chicago was 12.6—a decrease of 20.7% over 1987-1991.
- In 1996, 8% of the babies born in Illinois had low birth weight. Among African American mothers, the rate was 14.5%.

Infant Mortality Rate



Source: IDHS

UNINSURED CHILDREN

One in every ten Illinois children lacks health insurance. Children without health insurance lack access to basic preventive health care. Children who lack health insurance are twice as likely to be hospitalized for immunizable conditions. In addition, uninsured children with asthma are one-and-a-half times more likely to be hospitalized than insured children with asthma.

In May 1998, Governor Edgar and the Illinois General Assembly adopted the KidCare program, which will make comprehensive health insurance available to all children with family income below 185% of poverty—$2,536 a month for a family of four. While this is a major step toward making sure Illinois children are healthy, we need to work to enroll all eligible children in this program and get them into preventive services. Currently about 110,000 uninsured children are eligible for the Medicaid program but are not enrolled. This problem of under-enrollment may grow as we expand this public health care benefit to additional uninsured children.

- About 10% of Illinois children lacked health insurance in 1990.
- In six counties—Alexander, Brown, Cook, Hardin, Lawrence and Pulaski—at least 1 in 9 children lacked health insurance.
- In four counties—DuPage, Kendall, Lake and McHenry—fewer than 7% of children were uninsured.

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS

For our lowest-income parents, putting together enough resources to ensure their family is well fed can be difficult. Poor children are 10 times more likely to experience hunger than their non-poor peers. For young children, proper nutrition is critical to later health and development. Malnutrition in young children can lead to iron deficiency, growth failure and even developmental delays.

The Food Stamp program provides low-income families with credits that can be used at certified grocery stores for food. The maximum food stamp allotment for a family of three is $321 per month.

- In March 1998, 419,084 Illinois children received food stamps—representing 49.6% of food stamps in Illinois.
- Between 1996 and 1998, children receiving food stamps decreased 24.1% across the state and 22.8% in Chicago.
- In Hardin and Calhoun counties, fewer than 35% of food stamp recipients were children.
- While all Illinois counties experienced a decrease in children receiving food stamps, Washington and Calhoun counties had more than a 50% decrease. Monroe and Brown counties had a 10% decrease in the number of children receiving food stamps.

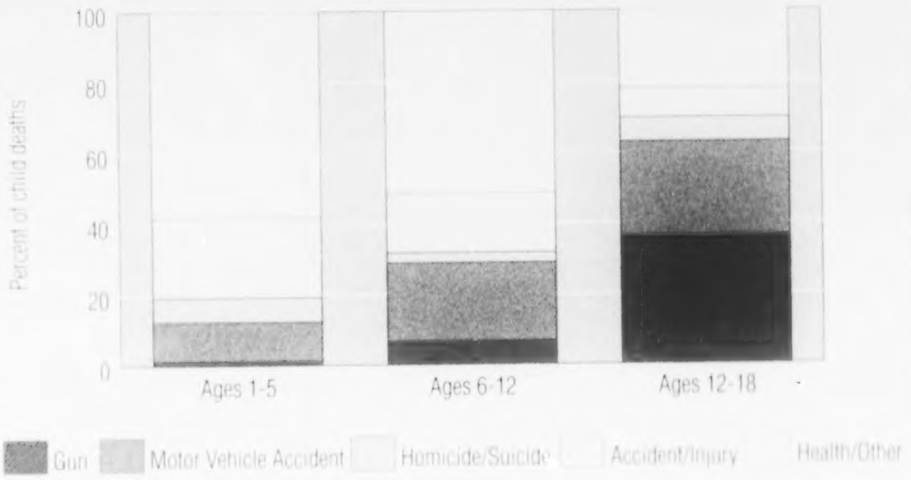
CHILD DEATH

Many Illinois children do not get the chance to grow up and see what their future might hold because of illness and violence. 5,134 children ages 1-18 died between 1993 and 1996. The cause of child death varies from health related causes to injury, suicide and homicide. In Illinois, 58% of deaths to children ages 1 to 5 were due to health related problems. For teenagers, injury and violence are more significant problems. In Illinois, 78% of teen deaths were due to violence or injury—with 45% of these deaths due to gun violence.

- Between 1993 and 1996, for every 10,000 Illinois children ages 1-18, 14.9 died. Of these deaths, 62.3% were violent—due to homicide, suicide or accident.
- In Chicago, between 1993 and 1996, 1,806 children died—66.8% were due to homicide, suicide or accident.
- In four counties—Mason, McDonough, Perry and White—more than 80% of child deaths were due to homicide, suicide or accident.
- White County had the highest child death rate at 40.4 deaths per 10,000, while McLean County had the lowest rate at 8.0 deaths per 10,000.
- On average, rural counties had a death rate of 16.0 per 10,000, and urban counties, 14.6 per 10,000.

Cause of Child Deaths in Illinois

1993-1996



Source: IDHS

Vulnerable Families

Children need healthy families and supportive communities to thrive. Yet, many Illinois families are overwhelmed by economic hardship, drug and alcohol abuse, family violence, or isolation. To meet these challenges, families need a stable income, a support network and good parenting skills.

When families disintegrate, children and society pay the price. For all families, but especially for our most at-risk families, prevention pays. Vulnerable families who receive support, including home visits, are less likely to abuse or neglect their children. By strengthening these families, we also strengthen the children and provide them with the opportunity to grow and succeed.

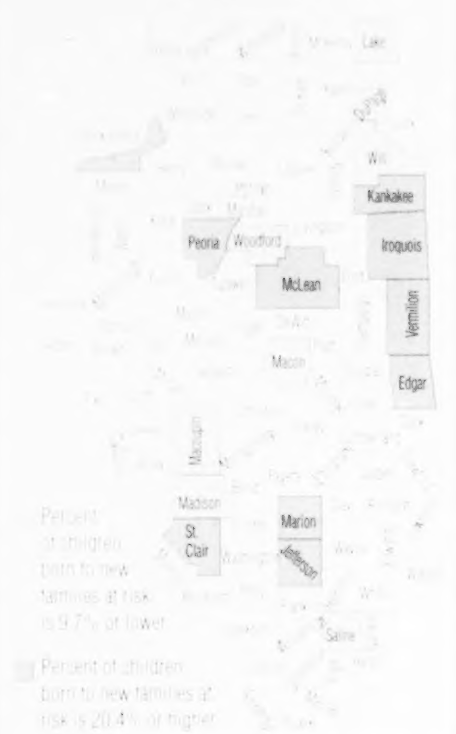
NEW FAMILIES AT RISK

All parents face hurdles in today's society. Fortunately, most parents overcome these hurdles with the help of family and community. New parents, especially teen parents, face great difficulty in addressing the stress of parenthood. In addition to the stress that all parents face, young parents are often trying to finish high school and, in many ways, are themselves still children.

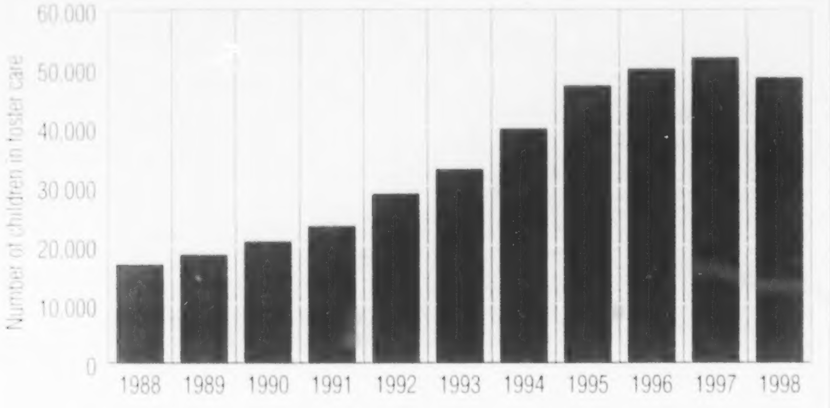
Research indicates that giving birth as a teen can have a negative consequence on both mothers and their children. Giving birth at an early age can limit a young woman's employment, increase the likelihood that she will need public assistance, and have a negative effect on the development of her children.

- In 1996, about 1 in every 7 first births was to a new family at risk – a single, teen mom who had not completed high school.
- In Chicago, 26.4%, or more than 1 in every 4 first-born children, were born into a new family at risk.

New Families At Risk


Lake
DuPage
Will
Kankakee
Iroquois
Peoria
Woodford
McLean
Vermilion
Macon
Edgar
Macoupin
Madison
St. Clair
Marion
Jefferson
Saline
Percent of children born to new families at risk is 9.7% or lower
Percent of children born to new families at risk is 20.4% or higher

Illinois Children in Substitute Care



Data are from March 31 of the year listed.
Source: IDCFS via Chapin Hall

- In DuPage and Macon counties fewer than 5% of first births were to a new family at risk.
- Overall, rural counties had a slightly higher rate of new families at risk—16.5% versus 15.0% in urban counties.
- Five counties—Alexander, Christian, Effingham, Randolph and Vermilion—had a more than 100% increase in the rate of new families at risk between 1991 and 1996.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

When families face stress, children are often the unintended victims. While not all family stress leads to violence, it is an all too common occurrence. Between April 1997 and March 1998, 33,298 Illinois children were victims of abuse or neglect.

While abuse and neglect of children happens in families across Illinois, lower income families are at higher risk of abusing or neglecting their children. Over half of families reported to child welfare agencies for child maltreatment received welfare benefits during the previous year.

Abuse and neglect is particularly harmful to young children. Young children are not only most likely to be victims of abuse and neglect, but because early childhood is so critical to physical and emotional development, they may bear the scars of repeated abuse and neglect with them for the rest of their lives. Severely abused or neglected children are more likely to be depressed, suicidal and abusive as adults than their peers.

- In 1997-98, 9.6 Illinois children per 1,000 were victims of abuse or neglect—a decrease of 18% from 1995-96.
- In Chicago the 97-98 abuse and neglect rate was 13.4 per 1,000—down 30% over the 95-96 rate.
- Six counties—Christian, Fayette, Knox, Marion, Richland and Warren—had child abuse and neglect rates higher than 20 per 1,000 children.
- DuPage, Piatt, Washington and Will counties had child abuse and neglect rates lower than 5 children per 1,000.
- In rural counties, the 97-98 child victim rate was 9.4 per 1,000—down 18.3% over the 95-96 rate.
- In urban counties, the 97-98 child victim rate was 10.9 per 1,000—down 17.1% over the 95-96 rate.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER/SUBSTITUTE CARE

The ultimate consequence of family breakdown occurs when children are removed from their homes to protect them from abuse or neglect, or because their guardians are unable or unwilling to care for them. More than 48,000 children were in substitute care in Illinois as of March 1998.

Family breakdown is detrimental not only to children, but to society. Illinois currently spends more than $777 million a year on foster care and group homes for children, and another $103 million to incarcerate juveniles.

- In March 1998, 14.5 Illinois children per 1,000 were in substitute care—a 3% decrease in the substitute care rate from March 1996.
- In Chicago, 41.6 children per 1,000 were in substitute care in March 1998.
- Two counties—Cook and Peoria—had a substitute care rate that exceeded 15 per 1,000.
- Coles, Jersey, Piatt and Warren counties all had at least a 35% decrease in the substitute care rate between 1996 and 1998.

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Characteristics of AFDC/TANF Grantees—1996-98

Child Support Enforcement—FY 1997

	March 1996					March 1998						FY 1997	
County	Total Number of Grantees	Percent Under 20 Years Old	Percent with Less Than HS Education	Percent with No Previous Work Experience	Percent with Some Earned Income	Total Number of Grantees	Percent Under 20 Years Old	Percent with Less Than HS Education	Percent with No Previous Work Experience	Percent with Some Earned Income	Percent Change in Caseload 96-98	Child Support Cases	Percent of Child Support Funds Collected
Illinois	**193,140**	**7.2%**	**48.0%**	**31.4%**	**17.3%**	**148,373**	**6.5%**	**47.6%**	**31.8%**	**25.8%**	**-23.2%**	**522,452**	**58%**
Adams	824	[illegible]	28.6%	13.2%	37.9%	644	10.6%	28.1%	10.7%	40.2%	-21.8%	2,453	65%
Alexander	475	7.4%	36.1%	44.4%	22.5%	369	7.6%	37.1%	44.7%	29.3%	-22.3%	1,052	68%
Bond	174	[illegible]	31.2%	19.5%	20.1%	85	11.8%	41.7%	9.4%	32.9%	-51.1%	505	66%
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.3%	11.8%	29.0%	107	8.3%	36.5%	16.8%	39.3%	-51.6%	1,111	74%
Brown	[illegible]	4%	17.9%	11.1%	51.9%	15	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	40.0%	-44.4%	122	71%
Bureau	214	[illegible]	26.5%	8.4%	16.0%	117	4.3%	39.7%	9.4%	52.1%	-45.3%	1,104	74%
Calhoun	48	4.2%	39.6%	16.7%	35.4%	19	0.0%	36.8%	26.3%	52.6%	-60.4%	112	60%
Carroll	119	[illegible]	45.4%	14.3%	18.3%	65	18.5%	39.1%	15.4%	41.5%	-45.4%	586	48%
Cass	121	[illegible]	51.2%	25.6%	19.7%	66	15.2%	52.3%	28.8%	37.9%	-45.5%	480	68%
Champaign	1,706	[illegible]	35.8%	17.0%	27.0%	1,403	8.0%	33.7%	16.9%	36.8%	-17.8%	5,972	62%
Christian	370	[illegible]	33.3%	13.5%	27.1%	252	8.2%	37.8%	9.6%	38.7%	-31.9%	1,261	71%
Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]	47.2%	13.1%	34.7%	87	9.2%	46.0%	10.3%	33.3%	-50.6%	506	56%
Clay	142	19.4%	40.7%	11.4%	41.9%	69	10.1%	32.6%	14.5%	40.6%	-51.4%	569	63%
Clinton	213	[illegible]	42.9%	18.3%	30.9%	164	6.1%	38.7%	17.1%	46.3%	-23.0%	789	69%
Coles	443	9.5%	31.8%	24.8%	36.4%	[illegible]	8.9%	32.6%	8.9%	46.6%	-31.2%	1,352	61%
Cook	123,921	[illegible]	52.1%	37.1%	11.1%	100,019	5.7%	51.4%	36.2%	19.6%	-19.3%	298,133	57%
Crawford	180	[illegible]	39.1%	16.4%	32.2%	176	9.7%	32.4%	14.8%	44.9%	2.2%	685	67%
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	36.?%	31.5%	25.0%	77	12.3%	37.5%	17.5%	35.1%	-55.5%	311	59%
DeKalb	[illegible]	7.9%	41.6%	10.8%	29.8%	317	6.5%	[illegible]	23.0%	39.7%	-36.6%	2,040	70%
DeWitt	208	12.?%	45.4%	20.2%	30.6%	155	3.8%	46.?%	14.6%	40.0%	-25.5%	522	68%
Douglas	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.0%	8.3%	34.2%	53	7.5%	50.9%	9.4%	45.3%	-55.8%	490	79%
DuPage	2,107	[illegible]	36.4%	22.0%	31.9%	1,421	3.1%	34.7%	22.6%	32.0%	-32.4%	12,121	67%
Edgar	[illegible]	15.?%	41.5%	22.7%	32.0%	125	9.6%	38.7%	18.4%	42.4%	-38.4%	713	60%
Edwards	47	[illegible]	31.8%	8.5%	21.7%	31	9.7%	29.0%	9.7%	35.5%	-34.0%	256	75%
Effingham	240	[illegible]	31.9%	13.8%	30.8%	192	12.5%	31.3%	9.2%	50.0%	-36.7%	1,095	75%
Fayette	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.4%	20.8%	34.1%	138	10.9%	37.5%	23.9%	32.6%	-40.5%	644	73%
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.6%	15.?%	40.4%	65	7.7%	18.5%	12.3%	35.4%	-40.1%	349	61%
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.6%	18.8%	28.6%	399	7.6%	29.9%	12.8%	50.9%	-36.3%	1,975	64%
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.1%	30.0%	370	8.7%	31.4%	17.7%	48.1%	-36.9%	1,528	69%
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32.2%	33.3%	91	8.8%	37.8%	23.1%	46.2%	-43.8%	373	62%
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33.9%	126	9.5%	41.0%	19.8%	27.8%	-35.4%	582	77%
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.4%	89	8.0%	39.1%	3.6%	49.4%	-56.3%	945	49%
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45.6%	46	7.2%	22.4%	13.0%	56.5%	-43.0%	340	72%
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.1%	109	10.0%	16.5%	18.3%	39.2%	-33.3%	694	63%
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.3%	36	11.1%	37.1%	41.7%	33.3%	-63.6%	237	73%
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33.8%	49	6.1%	22.4%	6.1%	44.9%	-31.0%	309	49%
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.4%	40.6%	291	7.6%	29.9%	17.5%	50.5%	-39.6%	1,632	60%
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.8%	155	6.7%	40.6%	10.3%	46.5%	-37.2%	961	63%
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.8%	953	8.7%	29.3%	17.0%	46.4%	-22.1%	2,448	66%
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.8%	38	15.8%	18.4%	0.0%	71.1%	-46.5%	318	76%
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34.4%	503	8.0%	43.4%	17.5%	46.7%	-32.9%	1,942	53%
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47.8%	106	6.6%	24.3%	26.4%	51.9%	-46.3%	575	61%
Jo Daviess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	46.2%	34	5.6%	17.6%	11.8%	61.8%	-59.0%	504	52%
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31.1%	68	5.9%	26.9%	16.2%	42.6%	-48.9%	402	68%
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17.9%	1,943	7.2%	53.1%	24.8%	31.3%	-37.1%	13,713	48%
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.5%	29.4%	22.7%	1,431	9.6%	40.6%	30.6%	32.5%	-22.8%	4,956	59%
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.4%	[illegible]	27.9%	114	7.0%	34.2%	7.0%	23.7%	-11.6%	688	51%
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	33.8%	[illegible]	16.5%	514	6.6%	34.1%	8.0%	45.1%	-31.6%	2,230	73%
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.6%	15.5%	13.4%	2,801	7.4%	44.7%	19.9%	27.6%	-26.1%	15,026	58%
LaSalle	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.1%	11.6%	28.1%	589	11.0%	41.0%	12.6%	39.2%	-45.6%	3,721	61%
Lawrence	174	7.5%	28.7%	13.2%	33.9%	110	5.5%	24.6%	10.9%	35.5%	-36.8%	672	59%

Characteristics of AFDC/TANF Grantees—1996-98[1]

County	March 1996 Total Number of Grantees	March 1996 Percent Under 20 Years Old	March 1996 Percent with Less Than HS Education	March 1996 Percent with No Previous Work Experience	March 1996 Percent with Some Earned Income	March 1998 Total Number of Grantees	March 1998 Percent Under 20 Years Old	March 1998 Percent with Less Than HS Education	March 1998 Percent with No Previous Work Experience	March 1998 Percent with Some Earned Income	Percent Change in Caseload 96-98
Lee	205	5.4%	47.1%	6.8%	29.3%	126	14.1%	43.8%	5.5%	44.5%	-37.6%
Livingston	263	8.1%	36.8%	12.0%	44.9%	118	4.2%	31.4%	11.0%	72.0%	-58.3%
Logan	284	5.6%	37.1%	9.3%	35.6%	153	11.1%	36.6%	10.5%	56.9%	-46.1%
Macon	2,135	9.0%	42.5%	23.4%	20.5%	1,894	9.1%	41.4%	19.4%	37.1%	-11.3%
Macoupin	610	7.9%	34.9%	12.5%	32.0%	423	9.2%	33.3%	9.9%	42.3%	-30.7%
Madison	4,318	8.1%	40.7%	29.9%	28.4%	3,086	7.9%	38.7%	35.1%	40.3%	-28.5%
Marion	816	7.7%	41.2%	16.2%	33.0%	503	7.0%	43.4%	14.7%	42.7%	-38.4%
Marshall	122	8.2%	34.4%	11.5%	33.6%	93	1.1%	31.2%	5.4%	31.2%	-23.8%
Mason	265	8.7%	41.4%	15.1%	29.4%	168	7.1%	32.9%	14.3%	43.6%	-36.6%
Massac	241	10.9%	41.0%	19.9%	26.6%	171	9.4%	42.3%	14.6%	43.9%	-29.0%
McDonough	380	8.4%	19.6%	16.7%	47.6%	251	6.4%	22.1%	13.5%	49.0%	-33.9%
McHenry	543	4.1%	40.0%	8.8%	23.9%	163	1.7%	30.1%	9.8%	57.1%	-70.0%
McLean	966	11.1%	27.0%	14.7%	40.1%	648	6.6%	27.9%	9.4%	55.9%	-32.9%
Menard	113	6.9%	37.5%	8.0%	41.6%	73	6.8%	41.1%	6.8%	45.2%	-35.4%
Mercer	158	5.7%	29.1%	13.9%	32.3%	101	11.9%	22.2%	9.9%	47.5%	-36.1%
Monroe	63	4.8%	30.6%	17.5%	46.0%	54	1.9%	20.4%	14.8%	40.7%	-14.3%
Montgomery	428	9.1%	37.8%	17.5%	28.7%	213	6.1%	33.3%	11.7%	41.8%	-50.2%
Morgan	438	9.1%	45.4%	15.3%	32.2%	329	10.3%	44.8%	9.4%	40.7%	-24.9%
Moultrie	71	8.5%	28.8%	11.3%	42.3%	22	18.2%	22.7%	9.1%	45.5%	-69.0%
Ogle	265	8.1%	49.5%	16.7%	27.2%	160	10.0%	41.3%	13.3%	42.2%	-39.6%
Peoria	3,529	8.9%	46.5%	20.6%	32.9%	2,908	8.5%	45.1%	19.2%	38.7%	-17.6%
Perry	317	8.9%	43.3%	22.7%	26.8%	226	8.0%	39.6%	17.3%	36.1%	-28.7%
Piatt	79	11.4%	41.6%	3.8%	46.8%	65	9.2%	35.4%	10.8%	43.1%	-17.7%
Pike	179	12.3%	37.2%	17.3%	33.5%	114	7.0%	31.6%	11.4%	39.5%	-36.3%
Pope	69	2.9%	36.4%	39.1%	42.0%	51	7.8%	39.2%	29.4%	37.3%	-26.1%
Pulaski	289	6.2%	39.9%	35.6%	25.6%	220	5.5%	35.8%	42.3%	37.3%	-23.9%
Putnam	25	8.0%	44.0%	8.0%	48.0%	7	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%	42.9%	-72.0%
Randolph	348	10.3%	40.5%	15.2%	26.4%	237	11.8%	38.8%	16.5%	33.8%	-31.9%
Richland	188	7.4%	38.8%	10.1%	32.4%	127	11.8%	29.9%	12.6%	34.6%	-32.4%
Rock Island	2,544	9.0%	37.9%	12.8%	34.2%	1,580	8.2%	37.1%	17.9%	49.2%	-37.9%
St. Clair	7,648	8.1%	41.4%	39.2%	23.6%	5,862	7.0%	42.6%	44.4%	33.0%	-23.4%
Saline	616	8.7%	34.9%	26.1%	31.8%	251	6.0%	36.7%	27.5%	48.2%	-59.3%
Sangamon	2,469	6.7%	41.1%	16.2%	35.8%	1,734	8.2%	43.0%	16.6%	46.6%	-29.8%
Schuyler	58	10.3%	25.0%	13.8%	39.7%	12	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	75.0%	-79.3%
Scott	43	9.3%	39.5%	23.3%	39.5%	31	9.7%	35.5%	16.1%	51.6%	-27.9%
Shelby	159	5.7%	31.4%	18.4%	33.5%	106	7.6%	31.4%	5.7%	26.7%	-33.5%
Stark	48	8.3%	37.5%	16.6%	16.7%	32	6.3%	37.5%	12.5%	40.6%	-33.3%
Stephenson	475	8.8%	41.4%	13.7%	33.5%	306	13.1%	43.1%	9.2%	37.9%	-35.6%
Tazewell	1,221	8.9%	39.7%	11.1%	32.0%	695	9.8%	37.2%	9.1%	48.1%	-43.1%
Union	311	6.4%	41.5%	21.9%	35.4%	215	7.4%	38.6%	17.2%	39.5%	-30.9%
Vermilion	1,551	10.8%	33.9%	17.7%	31.1%	949	10.9%	33.2%	11.2%	35.1%	-38.8%
Wabash	175	6.9%	41.2%	22.3%	29.1%	87	6.9%	45.3%	17.2%	31.0%	-50.3%
Warren	260	10.0%	32.7%	20.4%	30.8%	170	11.8%	25.9%	13.5%	37.1%	-34.6%
Washington	75	9.3%	36.0%	10.7%	37.3%	46	8.7%	24.4%	15.2%	52.2%	-38.7%
Wayne	191	4.2%	37.7%	16.2%	30.4%	92	6.5%	29.7%	13.0%	30.4%	-51.8%
White	213	8.9%	43.9%	13.1%	28.6%	159	6.9%	45.2%	13.2%	27.0%	-25.4%
Whiteside	459	12.0%	40.1%	12.2%	30.9%	261	8.0%	41.4%	9.6%	43.7%	-43.1%
Will	3,156	8.5%	39.8%	19.4%	21.0%	2,542	8.7%	39.0%	29.0%	32.6%	-19.5%
Williamson	1,062	7.6%	41.7%	27.1%	30.2%	804	6.8%	37.4%	15.4%	41.9%	-24.3%
Winnebago	3,446	8.0%	50.3%	17.5%	24.0%	2,584	8.6%	50.3%	24.5%	34.8%	-25.0%
Woodford	197	6.1%	39.6%	9.6%	41.7%	101	12.9%	36.6%	5.9%	53.5%	-48.7%
Chicago	**104,719**	**6.7%**	**54.6%**	**39.6%**	**10.4%**	**85,132**	**5.7%**	**53.9%**	**38.3%**	**18.6%**	**-18.7%**

Child Support Enforcement—FY 1997

County	Child Support Cases	Percent of Child Support Funds Collected
Lee	1,044	55%
Livingston	962	61%
Logan	1,074	66%
Macon	6,719	68%
Macoupin	1,883	70%
Madison	10,965	53%
Marion	2,321	67%
Marshall	331	79%
Mason	749	73%
Massac	677	61%
McDonough	1,055	56%
McHenry	3,329	46%
McLean	3,288	67%
Menard	379	65%
Mercer	539	55%
Monroe	967	51%
Montgomery	1,256	63%
Morgan	1,333	61%
Moultrie	345	64%
Ogle	1,409	58%
Peoria	9,318	66%
Perry	879	65%
Piatt	349	75%
Pike	615	58%
Pope	191	79%
Pulaski	656	61%
Putnam	145	71%
Randolph	1,167	63%
Richland	720	62%
Rock Island	7,109	59%
St. Clair	16,771	49%
Saline	1,386	64%
Sangamon	7,777	57%
Schuyler	213	53%
Scott	195	59%
Shelby	570	75%
Stark	183	70%
Stephenson	1,691	55%
Tazewell	3,782	68%
Union	863	54%
Vermilion	4,402	65%
Wabash	569	68%
Warren	667	72%
Washington	352	65%
Wayne	606	71%
White	678	60%
Whiteside	2,217	56%
Will	10,977	44%
Williamson	2,625	61%
Winnebago	12,221	55%
Woodford	669	71%
Chicago	**NA**	**NA**

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County	Head Start and Pre-Kindergarten—FY1997: Head Start Enrollment	Head Start and Pre-Kindergarten—FY1997: Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment	Head Start and Pre-Kindergarten—FY1997: Percent [illegible]	Subsidized Licensed Child Care—1998: Licensed Providers	Subsidized Licensed Child Care—1998: Providers [illegible]	Subsidized Licensed Child Care—1998: Percent	Market Rate for Licensed Child Care—1998: Daily Rate in 75% of Centers: [illegible]	Market Rate—Centers: [illegible]	Market Rate—Centers: % of Providers Offering Evening Care	Market Rate—Daily Rate in 75% of Homes: [illegible]	Market Rate—Homes: [illegible]	Market Rate—Homes: % of Providers Offering Evening Care	Student Mobility Rate—1997: Enrollment	Student Mobility Rate—1997: Mobility Rate	Per-Pupil Revenues—1996-97: Unrestricted Operating Revenue	Per-Pupil Revenues—1996-97: Revenue Per Pupil
Illinois	**32,425**	**45,547**	**14.4%**	**9,772**	**6,971**	**71.3%**	**$34.00**	**$26.60**	**4.1%**	**$25.00**	**$20.00**	**24.0%**	**1,931,871**	**18.4%**	**$9,309,291,510**	**$5,276**
Adams	331	438	37.6%	192	172	89.6%	$19.33	$17.00	25.0%	$15.00	$13.00	19.4%	10,322	20.6%	$37,608,083	$3,964
Alexander	145	258	73.9%	9	9	100.0%				$15.00	$15.00	50.0%	1,706	25.2%	$7,266,875	$4,715
Bond	77	247	41.1%	14	10	71.4%	$17.42	$15.65	0.0%	$16.00	$13.00	66.7%	2,457	18.5%	$8,756,431	$3,919
Boone	98	163	[illegible]	63	56	88.9%		$17.20		$25.00	$25.00	15.6%	6,790	17.4%	$24,771,511	$3,954
Brown	53	NA	[illegible]	14	13	92.9%				$12.00	$12.00	33.3%	801	18.0%	$3,020,140	$3,868
Bureau	81	252	23.4%	26	19	73.1%				$20.00	$15.00	9.1%	6,621	12.9%	$26,325,434	$4,231
Calhoun	33	57	34.0%	1	1	100.0%							776	7.5%	$2,985,865	$4,169
Carroll	73	108	23.3%	25	20	80.0%				$20.00	$17.50	30.0%	3,384	10.6%	$13,957,932	$4,404
Cass	56	103	25.9%	25	22	88.0%				$21.00	$16.00	28.6%	2,259	21.0%	$8,676,895	$4,148
Champaign	[illegible]	867	14.4%	381	[illegible]	71.7%	$31.99	$24.00		$20.00	$16.00	28.7%	23,519	22.5%	$96,607,605	$4,488
Christian	64	255	26.6%	34	27	79.4%				$16.00	$15.00	11.8%	5,630	15.0%	$21,402,975	$4,117
Clark	51	NA	15.4%	23	21	91.3%		$16.75		$12.00	$10.00	12.5%	3,154	14.8%	$11,096,996	$3,720
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]	25.5%	21	18	85.7%				$15.00	$12.50	20.0%	2,749	16.2%	$10,242,339	$3,991
Clinton	36	113	14.5%	72	49	68.1%	$23.50	$19.20		$16.00	$15.00	12.9%	5,687	13.2%	$20,218,183	$3,821
Coles	[illegible]	334	[illegible]	171	139	81.3%	$17.22	$15.00		$16.00	$15.00	21.2%	7,340	15.8%	$30,541,208	$4,427
Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,236	1,702	76.3%	$36.44	$29.00	4.2%	$30.00	$30.00	24.5%	766,058	22.9%	$4,128,447,590	$6,058
Crawford	46	156	[illegible]	26	25	[illegible]	$23.00	$20.00		$20.00	$15.00	50.0%	3,772	14.0%	$13,745,360	$3,975
Cumberland	31	NA	[illegible]	21	16	76.2%				$14.00	$12.00	27.3%	2,142	12.2%	$7,078,900	$3,533
DeKalb	104	170	[illegible]	126	52	41.1%	$30.13	$24.20		$22.00	$20.00	15.2%	14,636	11.4%	$61,405,989	$4,588
DeWitt	34	111	13.4%	27	24	88.9%				$20.70		37.5%	3,416	16.1%	$18,226,724	$5,743
Douglas	34	NA	4.1%	40	22	55.0%				$16.00	$15.00		3,264	12.0%	$12,734,523	$4,160
DuPage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	616	251	41.0%	$36.25	$29.60		$35.00	$32.50	11.2%	143,775	10.4%	$865,945,520	$6,028
Edgar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	33	89.2%	$11.00	$12.00		$16.00	$13.00	11.1%	3,837	16.5%	$15,065,519	$4,238
Edwards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	6	66.7%				$16.00		50.0%	1,101	9.4%	$3,814,308	$3,768
Effingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	63	75.9%	$22.41	$18.00		$14.00	$14.00	26.2%	6,420	10.8%	$23,135,975	$3,743
Fayette	[illegible]	NA	[illegible]	31	26	83.9%				$15.00	$14.00	25.0%	3,351	15.4%	$11,541,193	$3,740
Ford	[illegible]	NA	[illegible]	36	29	80.6%				$15.00	$16.00		2,579	10.8%	$11,516,023	$4,763
Franklin	[illegible]	NA	[illegible]	35	26	74.3%	$15.00	$15.00	25.0%	$15.00	$13.50	20.0%	6,829	19.4%	$26,916,673	$4,180
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	9	69.2%	$21.00	$16.00			$15.00	50.0%	7,682	14.1%	$26,323,857	$4,495
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	100.0%							1,060	18.4%	$4,233,141	$4,285
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	9	52.9%				$20.00	$20.00		2,639	13.2%	$9,420,176	$3,866
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	13	56.5%				$22.50	$18.00	14.3%	6,091	12.4%	$39,920,270	$5,233
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	3	60.0%				$12.00			1,456	17.2%	$5,650,920	$3,961
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	37	61.7%	$14.00	$12.00		$14.00	$14.00	17.9%	4,168	12.4%	$16,003,411	$4,016
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	100.0%						100.0%	631	11.2%	$3,478,908	$4,482
Henderson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	9	81.8%							1,356	12.8%	$5,074,469	$4,058
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	44	65.7%	$20.00	$15.60		$16.00	$16.00	24.0%	9,944	11.0%	$38,069,095	$4,102
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	37	63.8%			16.7%	$16.00	$15.00	14.8%	5,856	12.6%	$23,550,999	$4,389
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	36	72.0%	$23.08	$16.50	21.4%	$15.00	$16.00	50.0%	8,056	19.2%	$32,817,249	$4,351
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	20	87.0%				$11.00	$12.00	46.2%	1,996	8.7%	$7,494,833	$3,993
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	49	48	98.0%	$23.00	$16.00		$15.00	$16.00	61.5%	6,732	19.3%	$26,012,741	$4,109
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	27	75.0%				$20.00	$20.00	31.3%	3,302	12.6%	$11,405,697	$3,721
JoDaviess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	24	96.0%				$21.36	$20.00	47.1%	3,865	9.5%	$17,105,112	$4,801
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	4	50.0%				$13.00	$13.00	66.7%	1,685	21.0%	$6,827,694	$4,012
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	206	99	48.1%	$36.40	$28.00	3.0%	$30.00	$25.00	14.7%	87,565	18.7%	$379,119,264	$4,736
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	141	118	83.7%	$31.00	$25.00		$18.00	$16.00	28.6%	17,766	19.6%	$74,473,878	$4,458
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	24	64.9%				$25.00	$25.00		9,236	10.1%	$37,753,165	$4,430
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	42	61.8%		$11.00		$16.00	$14.25	21.2%	8,476	17.8%	$33,645,470	$4,254
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	437	183	41.8%	$36.76	$30.60	4.8%	$32.00	$29.00	13.0%	109,129	13.5%	$605,514,925	$5,954
LaSalle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	45	76.3%	$23.00	$17.00		$22.50	$20.00		17,420	13.7%	$87,716,754	$5,346
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	16	88.9%	$18.13	$16.00		$12.00	$15.00	25.0%	2,710	16.8%	$10,907,064	$4,251

CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

[illegible]	Head Start and Pre-Kindergarten—FY1997[1]			Subsidized Licensed Child Care—1998[1]			Market Rate for Licensed Child Care—1998[1]						Student Mobility Rate—1997		Per-Pupil Revenues—1996-97	
							Daily Rate in 75% of Centers			Daily Rate in 75% of Homes						
	Head Start Enrollment	Pre-Kindergarten Enrollment	[illegible]	[illegible]	Providers [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	% of Providers Offering Evening Care	[illegible]	[illegible]	% of Providers Offering Evening Care	Enrollment	Mobility Rate	Unrestricted Operating Revenues	Revenue Per Pupil
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64.5%	$21.00	$11.50	14.3%	$16.00	$16.00	20.0%	5,806	12.5%	$22,920,226	$4,176
Livingston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$18.00	$20.00	15.0%	7,975	12.2%	$33,195,807	$4,607
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$17.00	$15.00	16.8%	4,161	14.0%	$18,476,169	$4,770
Macon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$18.00	[illegible]	$18.00	$16.00	[illegible]	19,203	21.2%	$71,880,197	$4,092
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10.00	[illegible]	$16.00	$15.00	9.1%	10,156	16.2%	$36,740,892	$3,849
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,156	23.6%	$164,455,409	$4,103
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$18.00	$15.00	[illegible]	8,455	18.5%	$32,350,529	$4,092
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$17.00	[illegible]	1,730	14.6%	$7,529,321	$4,559
Mason	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,664	20.5%	$14,290,482	$4,137
Massac	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$15.00	[illegible]	2,440	20.3%	$9,891,966	$4,403
McDonough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,402	15.2%	$18,797,631	$4,560
McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39,212	10.5%	$172,230,328	$4,728
McLean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,997	14.4%	$92,219,563	$4,542
Menard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,797	11.9%	$10,704,328	$4,110
Mercer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$15.00	$16.00	[illegible]	1,610	12.2%	$6,962,576	$4,131
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,208	9.6%	$15,603,703	$3,654
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,568	17.5%	$21,048,744	$4,113
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,619	15.9%	$23,648,013	$4,283
Moultrie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,953	10.6%	$6,198,150	$4,265
Ogle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,030	13.0%	$48,261,564	$5,103
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$16.00	[illegible]	27,403	25.1%	$123,153,105	$4,605
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,160	13.0%	$12,231,986	$4,018
Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,469	9.5%	$14,806,460	$4,544
Pike	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,140	12.3%	$12,087,857	$4,160
Pope	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	669	24.7%	$2,633,593	$4,561
Pulaski	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,739	20.5%	$6,467,325	$4,245
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,061	13.9%	$3,898,006	$3,752
Randolph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,999	15.3%	$19,009,630	$4,101
Richland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,919	21.5%	$10,356,972	$3,909
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,379	19.4%	$109,568,449	$4,715
St. Clair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45,086	22.2%	$196,770,440	$4,363
Saline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,606	22.2%	$17,961,536	$4,224
Sangamon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,911	20.1%	$119,967,773	$4,560
Schuyler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,214	11.8%	$4,441,836	$4,203
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,022	14.7%	$4,129,282	$4,105
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,081	12.9%	$17,333,174	$4,055
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,271	8.8%	$5,776,469	$4,668
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,732	11.5%	$32,370,294	$4,369
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,007	11.5%	$66,116,680	$4,471
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,503	28.6%	$33,065,759	$3,982
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,775	13.6%	$50,826,071	$4,510
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,180	9.4%	$8,044,967	$3,609
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,277	10.6%	$13,792,194	$4,574
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,432	10.9%	$15,864,400	$3,944
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,037	12.1%	$11,936,235	$4,162
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,567	15.3%	$71,107,096	$4,505
Whiteside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,840	12.4%	$49,241,115	$4,462
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,435	11.7%	$381,155,384	$4,568
Williamson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,153	22.9%	$35,276,241	$3,919
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42,715	17.3%	$104,901,568	$5,111
Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,795	11.5%	$32,754,062	$4,136
Chicago	17,588	19,739	22.5%	1,289	1,157	89.8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	414,396	28.7%	$1,855,983,899	$5,202

C H I L D   H E A L T H   &   W E L L - B E I N G

Infant Mortality—1987-1991 and 1992-1996[1]

	1987-1991			1992-1996			
Illinois	944,961	10,546	11.2	939,694	8,720	9.3	-16.9%

Uninsured Children—1990

Est. No. of Uninsured Children Under Age 18	Percent	Est. No. of Children Under 18 Eligible for KidCare
287,060	9.9%	144,904

Children Receiving Food Stamps—1996-98

March 1996 Recipients Under Age 18	March 1996 Percent of Food Stamp Recipients	March 1998 Recipients Under Age 18	March 1998 Percent of Food Stamp Recipients	Percent Change in Number 96-98
551,994	52.0%	419,084	49.6%	-24.1%

Child Death—1993-1996

Children Ages 1-14	Total Child Deaths	Deaths /100,000	% of Deaths That Are Violent
3,444,780	5,134	14.9	62.3%

84

85

Infant Mortality—1987-1991 and 1992-1996*

	1987-1991			1992-1996			
County	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Deaths/1,000	Live Births	Infant Deaths	Deaths/1,000	Percent Change
Lee	2,385	25	10.5	2,055	17	8.3	-21.1%
Livingston	2,658	20	7.5	2,398	16	6.7	11.3%
Logan	1,886	9	*	1,780	12	6.7	*
Macon	8,701	98	11.2	8,203	75	9.1	-18.1%
Macoupin	2,969	23	7.7	2,730	21	7.7	0.7%
Madison	16,537	114	6.4	17,609	128	7.5	20.0%
Marion	3,079	20	6.5	2,908	23	7.9	21.6%
Marshall	741	3	*	736	10	13.6	*
Mason	1,054	6	*	995	5	*	*
Massac	844	4	*	866	7	*	*
McDonough	2,758	23	13.3	2,565	16	10.2	-23.2%
McHenry	15,205	112	7.4	16,240	96	4.7	36.0%
McLean	8,620	72	8.4	9,271	66	7.0	12.5%
Menard	729	3	*	739	4	*	*
Mercer	1,007	6	*	971	6	*	*
Monroe	1,544	10	6.5	1,536	4	*	*
Montgomery	1,925	15	7.8	1,807	13	7.2	8.5%
Morgan	2,272	20	8.8	2,141	12	5.6	15.1%
Moultrie	839	10	11.9	869	6	*	*
Ogle	3,605	23	6.4	3,649	25	6.8	5.0%
Peoria	13,634	156	11.4	13,594	125	9.1	19.9%
Perry	1,358	10	7.4	1,215	11	9.1	[illegible]
Piatt	916	1	*	863	5	*	*
Pike	1,211	11	12.1	1,021	8	*	*
Pope	179		*	178	1	*	*
Pulaski	586	8	*	517	6	*	*
Putnam	344	2	*	345	3	*	*
Randolph	2,350	18	7.7	2,430	16	6.6	[illegible]
Richland	1,068	11	*	1,000	7	*	*
Rock Island	10,721	135	12.6	9,905	83	8.4	[illegible]
St. Clair	23,484	262	[illegible]	20,964	234	11.2	[illegible]
Saline	2,598	25	9.6	2,325	12	5.2	[illegible]
Sangamon	15,904	152	9.6	15,170	127	8.4	[illegible]
Schuyler	438	1	*	451	2	*	*
Scott	330	1	*	321	1	*	*
Shelby	1,508	14	9.3	1,467	10	7.5	19.0%
Stark	439	4	*	415	6	*	*
Stephenson	3,934	30	7.6	3,781	30	8.5	11.5%
Tazewell	8,249	80	9.7	8,067	50	6.2	34.6%
Union	1,116	4	*	1,084	10	9.2	*
Vermilion	6,048	66	10.9	6,001	64	10.6	3.1%
Wabash	820	7	*	786	8	*	*
Warren	1,172	6	*	1,152	6	*	*
Washington	904	0	*	927	3	*	*
Wayne	1,021	14	13.7	919	6	*	*
White	963	3	*	847	6	*	*
Whiteside	4,147	35	8.4	3,801	26	6.8	[illegible]
Will	30,925	196	6.3	37,211	213	5.7	[illegible]
Williamson	3,652	27	7.4	3,411	32	9.4	[illegible]
Winnebago	23,096	232	10.0	22,618	196	8.7	[illegible]
Woodford	2,101	13	6.2	2,063	12	5.8	[illegible]
Chicago	**290,749**	**4,616**	**15.9**	**283,126**	**3,565**	**12.6**	**-20.7%**

Uninsured Children—1990

County	Est. No. of Uninsured Children Under Age 18	Percent	Est. No. of Children Under 18 Eligible for Kid Care
Lee	735	8.5%	391
Livingston	833	8.5%	469
Logan	610	8.5%	343
Macon	2,656	6.9%	1,574
Macoupin	1,134	9.4%	719
Madison	5,181	8.3%	2,876
Marion	1,064	9.7%	713
Marshall	277	8.7%	160
Mason	403	9.7%	290
Massac	396	9.8%	223
McDonough	576	6.9%	341
McHenry	3,464	6.5%	1,084
McLean	2,271	7.7%	1,076
Menard	279	9.2%	159
Mercer	380	8.4%	216
Monroe	420	7.0%	150
Montgomery	706	9.1%	439
Morgan	744	8.6%	432
Moultrie	293	8.7%	159
Ogle	964	7.7%	452
Peoria	4,063	8.7%	2,408
Perry	553	10.0%	373
Piatt	318	8.0%	144
Pike	437	10.0%	298
Pope	106	10.8%	64
Pulaski	275	11.0%	182
Putnam	131	8.5%	71
Randolph	726	8.7%	416
Richland	388	9.2%	235
Rock Island	3,343	9.0%	2,023
St. Clair	6,871	9.3%	4,623
Saline	671	9.3%	388
Sangamon	3,604	8.0%	1,884
Schuyler	179	9.6%	116
Scott	133	9.1%	84
Shelby	543	9.4%	334
Stark	140	8.6%	91
Stephenson	987	8.1%	520
Tazewell	2,581	7.9%	1,298
Union	392	9.6%	267
Vermilion	2,155	9.5%	1,435
Wabash	294	8.7%	166
Warren	468	9.8%	324
Washington	329	8.4%	175
Wayne	464	10.6%	325
White	396	10.0%	226
Whiteside	1,361	8.8%	797
Will	7,187	7.0%	2,806
Williamson	1,334	9.7%	981
Winnebago	5,278	8.1%	2,611
Woodford	350	6.0%	171
Chicago	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Children Receiving Food Stamps—1996-98

	March 1996		March 1998		
County	Recipients Under Age 18	Percent of Food Stamp Recipients	Recipients Under Age 18	Percent of Food Stamp Recipients	Percent Change in Number '96-'98
Lee	689	47.5%	491	46.9%	-28.7%
Livingston	1,083	50.6%	803	49.1%	-25.9%
Logan	960	47.5%	596	42.6%	-37.9%
Macon	6,536	50.8%	5,292	47.5%	-19.0%
Macoupin	1,944	50.0%	1,480	48.3%	-23.9%
Madison	12,152	51.0%	8,937	49.1%	-26.5%
Marion	2,566	48.6%	1,819	46.2%	-29.1%
Marshall	356	45.8%	260	45.8%	-27.0%
Mason	782	46.7%	592	44.3%	-24.3%
Massac	709	41.0%	606	41.6%	-14.5%
McDonough	952	42.2%	760	39.2%	-20.2%
McHenry	1,892	54.3%	961	48.3%	-49.2%
McLean	3,122	50.2%	2,446	48.9%	-21.6%
Menard	396	48.0%	332	48.5%	-16.2%
Mercer	616	49.0%	433	46.6%	-29.7%
Monroe	213	46.3%	191	44.0%	-10.3%
Montgomery	1,366	46.3%	911	42.7%	-33.3%
Morgan	1,235	44.5%	996	45.0%	-19.4%
Moultrie	286	46.5%	166	41.8%	-42.0%
Ogle	678	50.5%	607	46.5%	-10.5%
Peoria	10,876	52.8%	9,049	51.9%	-16.8%
Perry	997	45.6%	733	43.3%	-26.5%
Piatt	269	45.6%	209	42.2%	-22.3%
Pike	667	42.3%	492	40.4%	-26.2%
Pope	188	39.5%	145	39.8%	-22.9%
Pulaski	925	46.7%	753	46.3%	-18.6%
Putnam	119	49.0%	66	44.9%	-44.5%
Randolph	1,285	50.1%	912	46.7%	-29.0%
Richland	641	45.3%	528	45.9%	-17.6%
Rock Island	7,168	51.9%	5,005	51.5%	-30.2%
St. Clair	21,511	52.6%	16,454	51.2%	-23.5%
Saline	1,823	42.2%	1,111	37.3%	-39.0%
Sangamon	7,304	50.4%	5,602	49.4%	-20.8%
Schuyler	219	44.8%	126	43.0%	-42.5%
Scott	186	47.0%	121	43.5%	-34.9%
Shelby	549	49.0%	387	43.5%	-29.5%
Stark	191	47.6%	111	45.5%	-41.9%
Stephenson	1,580	46.2%	1,128	45.5%	-28.6%
Tazewell	3,455	49.0%	2,200	45.3%	-36.3%
Union	1,074	41.6%	799	39.4%	-25.6%
Vermilion	4,964	46.8%	3,562	46.2%	-28.2%
Wabash	541	46.6%	368	44.8%	-32.0%
Warren	699	46.7%	512	45.3%	-26.8%
Washington	338	50.6%	165	44.4%	-51.2%
Wayne	584	44.0%	353	38.2%	-39.6%
White	713	42.6%	526	38.5%	-26.2%
Whiteside	1,646	51.5%	1,027	47.1%	-37.6%
Will	9,229	53.1%	7,322	51.2%	-20.6%
Williamson	3,126	46.4%	2,463	43.7%	-21.3%
Winnebago	10,516	50.9%	8,027	48.7%	-23.7%
Woodford	599	51.9%	420	51.3%	-29.9%
Chicago	**288,810**	**52.9%**	**223,024**	**50.5%**	**-22.8%**

Child Death—1993-1996

County	Children Age 1-19	Total Child Deaths	Deaths/100,000	% of Dths. that are Violent
Lee	9,554	20	20.9	60.0%
Livingston	10,250	13	12.7	61.5%
Logan	7,426	17	22.9	35.3%
Macon	30,375	60	19.8	55.0%
Macoupin	12,682	24	18.9	58.3%
Madison	66,305	104	15.7	61.5%
Marion	11,141	15	13.5	66.7%
Marshall	3,184	4	*	*
Mason	4,362	13	29.8	84.6%
Massac	3,595	10	27.8	50.0%
McDonough	7,891	15	19.0	80.0%
McHenry	64,799	73	11.3	65.8%
McLean	34,872	28	8.0	64.3%
Menard	3,257	4	*	*
Mercer	4,699	5	*	*
Monroe	6,439	12	18.6	75.0%
Montgomery	7,811	14	17.9	64.3%
Morgan	9,022	13	14.4	69.2%
Moultrie	3,631	3	*	*
Ogle	14,170	22	15.5	77.3%
Peoria	48,884	79	16.2	55.7%
Perry	5,625	10	17.8	80.0%
Piatt	4,076	6	*	*
Pike	4,255	8	*	*
Pope	1,147			
Pulaski	2,156	2	*	*
Putnam	1,583	5	*	*
Randolph	8,406	11	13.1	27.3%
Richland	4,397	7	*	*
Rock Island	42,381	62	14.6	59.7%
St. Clair	76,980	138	17.9	66.7%
Saline	6,507	12	18.4	50.0%
Sangamon	46,646	71	15.2	54.9%
Schuyler	1,689	4	*	*
Scott	1,475	2	*	*
Shelby	5,752	12	20.9	75.0%
Stark	1,596	2	*	*
Stephenson	12,711	15	11.8	40.0%
Tazewell	33,549	42	12.5	59.5%
Union	4,273	5	*	*
Vermilion	23,074	46	19.9	67.4%
Wabash	3,396		*	*
Warren	5,023	*	*	*
Washington	3,952	6	*	*
Wayne	4,208	5	*	*
White	3,717	15	40.4	80.0%
Whiteside	18,456	24	13.0	79.2%
Will	129,377	175	13.5	59.4%
Williamson	14,422	24	16.6	66.7%
Winnebago	72,789	111	15.2	67.6%
Woodford	9,921	14	14.1	78.6%
Chicago	**751,330**	**1,806**	**24.0**	**66.8%**

New Families at Risk—1991-1996

	1991			1996			
County	[illegible] Births	[illegible]	Percent	[illegible] Births	[illegible]	Percent	Percent Change
Illinois	**73,609**	**9,214**	**12.5%**	**72,917**	**9,684**	**13.3%**	**6.1%**

Abuse and Neglect—1995/96-1997/98'

1995-96		1997-98		
Total Abused	Child Victim Rate/1,000	Total Abused	Child Victim Rate/1,000	Percent Change
40,594	**11.7**	**33,298**	**9.6**	**-18.0%**

Children in Substitute Care—March 1996 to March 1998'

March 1996		March 1996		
Children in Substitute Care	Rate/1,000	Children in Substitute Care	Rate/1,000	Percent Change
49,814	**14.9**	**48,301**	**14.5**	**-3.0%**

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	New Families at Risk—1991-1996							Abuse and Neglect—1995/96-1997/98[1]					Children in Substitute Care—March 1996 to March 1998[1]				
	1991			1996				1995-96		1997-98			March 1996		March 1998		
Chicago	NA	NA	NA	16,129	4,259	26.4%	NA	14,733	19.2	10,309	13.4	-30.0%	32,793	42.7	31,916	41.6	-2.7%

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Definitions And Methodology

LEGEND FOR TABLES

NA indicates not available
** indicates that a rate does not meet standards of reliability or stability according to the Illinois Department of Public Health.*
— indicates figures were not available.
Cook County data includes City of Chicago.
Numbers and percentages may not add due to rounding error.

Total TANF caseload figure displayed here represents total active cases with adult grantees. This number is smaller than total TANF caseloads. There were about 25,000 cases with no adult grantees as of March 1998.
Children ages 3-5 years are used as the population based for Head Start and Pre-kindergarten programs. These programs primarily serve low-income and other at-risk children. The percent of children served does not represent need. The figures for children ages 3-5 in poverty are not available by county.
State Pre-Kindergarten figure includes 554 children in a Multi-county unit or Regional Program.
Availability of Subsidized Child Care represents the number of licensed child care center providers (excluding providers who offer preschool and/or summer camp only), licensed group child care homes, and licensed child care homes listed with the 18 regional Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies.
"Daily Cost" reflects the rates at, or below, what would purchase care in 75% of licensed centers and homes.
State infant mortality figures include 36 births and 1 death between 1987-1991 and 43 births and 2 deaths in 1992-1996 with an unknown, out of state or out of country residence.
State new families at risk include 5 births in 1991 and 2 births in 1996 whose place of residence was unknown.
State child abuse and neglect figure includes 20 children in 1997-1998 with unknown, out of state or out of country residence.
State substitute care figure includes 2,717 children in 1996 and 1,900 children in 1998 with unknown or out of state residence.

Methodology and Sources

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children/Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

This indicator represents the number of active cases on the Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Temporary Assistance for Needy Family Caseload as of March 1996 and March 1998. The number of cases presented[1] in this report do not include cases that have no adult grantees (child-only cases), cases in which the head of household is pregnant and has no other children, and suspended cases. In addition, this table displays information on the age, education level, and degree of previous work experience of the adult grantee and if the case had any earned income during that month. The percentages in these characteristic categories are based on a base population of cases who had valid data for particular case questions.

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services and Chapin Hall Center for Children.

Child Support Enforcement FY1997

This indicator represents the number of active child support enforcement cases that the Illinois Department if Public Aid is handling. This includes TANF as well as non-TANF clients. The percent of support collected represents the percentage of child support funds owed during the fiscal year that was collected during the fiscal year. It does not take into consideration child support arrearages. FY1997 was the most recent data available.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Aid.

CHILD CARE AND EDUCATION

Head Start

Children enrolled in a Head Start program as of FY1997. The Head Start program serves children between ages three and five who, due to economic factors, are at risk of educational failure. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the estimated three to five-year-old population in 1997.

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Region 5, Office of Head Start Administration.

State-Funded Preschool Education

Children receiving state funded preschool education refers to the number of children ages three to five enrolled in the Illinois State Board of Education's Children at Risk of Academic Failure program in FY97. A rate is constructed by comparing the figures to the estimated three to five-year-old population in 1997. The State Pre-Kindergarten program now serves children in all counties. Under joint agreement with other districts, a district can be an administrator of a Pre-Kindergarten program and serve the children from other districts and from other counties. However, because the data are collected by Pre-Kindergarten program and not by county or by district, these children are counted under the county of the administrative district and not the county of residence.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, Early Childhood Education Section.

Estimates of the Three to Five-Year-Old Population

Estimates of the three to five-year-old population in 1997 were created by adding up all of the births in 1986, 1987 and 1988. A mobility/mortality adjuster was created by comparing the 1986-1988 total to the 1990 Census figures for three to five year olds in 1990. After adding up the births in 1992, 1993 and 1994 (children that would have been three to five-years-old in 1997) the mobility/mortality adjuster was applied to create the estimate. This methodology was suggested by the U.S. Department of Heath and Human Services.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics; 1990 Census of Population and Housing Profiles.

Market Rate for Licensed Child Care

This indicator examines the daily rate charged by licensed child care providers in Illinois. The Illinois Department of Human Services obtained this information by sending a survey to licensed providers in Illinois asking for information about daily rates for care provided to children of varying ages. Seventy-five percent of child care center spaces and home spaces were available at or below the rates shown in this table as of January 1998.

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services.

Availability of Subsidized Licensed Child Care

The availability of subsidized child care in licensed settings counts the numbers of providers willing to accept a IDHS certificate, IDHS voucher or DCFS voucher as of June 1998. This does not count the actual number of children receiving subsidies, only the number of providers indicating that they will accept a child care subsidy. While many children are cared for in non-licensed settings, this table does not display subsidies available in non-licensed settings.

Source: Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (INCCRRA).

Revenues Per Pupil

A school district's unrestricted operational revenue per student is the amount a district has available for general education of public school students. Per-pupil operational revenue is the revenue generated by local property taxes and state aid, divided by the average daily attendance of students living in the district during the regular 1996-1997 school year. The attendance rate is calculated by taking the average of the best three months (the same formula used in the calculation of the General State Aid). The local contributions consist of the Operating Tax Rate multiplied by the Equalized Assessed Value in 1995, and the money that is generated through the Corporate Personal Property Replacement fund in 1995. The total revenues represented here do not include categorical funds.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education.

Student Mobility

The mobility rate is the percent of students who enrolled in or transferred out of the school after October 1, 1997. This rate may be inflated due to movement both in and out of the same school by the same children within a school year. The rate can be greater than 100 percent.

Source: Illinois State Board of Education, 1997 School Report Card Data

CHILD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Infant Mortality

The rate of infant mortality is computed by dividing the number of deaths of persons under one year of age by the total number of live births that year and multiplying by 1,000. The years 1987 to 1991 and 1992 to 1996 were grouped to generate sufficient numbers to calculate rates. The percent change in the infant mortality rate shows the changes in the rate of infant mortality. A positive change indicates an increase in the infant mortality rate, while a negative number denotes a decrease between the time spans.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health.

Youth Deaths

Youth death rates were computed by dividing all of the deaths of persons between one and 18 years of age from 1993 to 1996 by the total estimated number of persons that age in 1994 and multiplying by 10,000. The years 1993 to 1996 were grouped to generate sufficient numbers to calculate rates. A violent death is defined as any death (including homicide, suicide, accident) not caused by health problems (such as heart attack). ICD-9 codes that determine violent deaths include: E800-E949 (unintentional injury); 980-984 and 985.5-989 (undetermined injury); 985-985.4 (undetermined injury-gun); 950-954 and 955.5-959.9 (suicide); 955-955.4 (suicide-gun); E960-E964, E965.5-965.9, E967-E969 and E971-E978 (homicide); E965-E965.4 (homicide-gun); 966 (homicide-stabbing) and 970 (homicide-gun-police) [note: gun related deaths are a subset of violent deaths]. All other ICD-9 codes are assumed to be health related or unknown deaths.

A single year (1994) of population figures was used to calculate a rate because of the lack of general population data. This technique is used and recommended by the Population Reference Bureau and the Illinois Department of Public Health.

Source: Youth Death data provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health, Census of Population for 1990; unpublished Census of Population estimates for 1994. Population Data Provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Bureau of the Census.

Uninsured Children

The estimated number of uninsured children in a county was derived by using Current Population Survey Data (1992-1996) and the 1990 U.S. Census, STF-3 data file. An estimate was calculated by determining the probability of being uninsured for children with particular characteristics. For example, the probability that a child age three, whose family income is 150 percent of poverty and lives in an urban area will have no health insurance. This probability was then applied to the number of children in 1990 with those characteristics. This may undercount the number of children now eligible for KidCare because the data is somewhat old and does not take into account any income disregards that families are eligible to receive.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Northern Illinois University

Children Receiving Food Stamps

This indicator represents the number of people enrolled in the Food Stamp program who are under age 18 as of March 1996 and March 1998.

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services.

FAMILIES AT RISK

New Families at Risk

This indicator counts the number of first births where the mother was under the age of twenty, had less than twelve years of schooling, and was unmarried at the time of the birth of her child. This number is then divided by the total number of the first births to obtain a percentage of first births where the mother had these characteristics.

Source: Illinois Department of Public Health Sterilized Birth File of Vital Statistics 1996 and 1998; Chapin Hall Center for Children.

Abuse and Neglect

An indicated case of abuse and neglect refers to those children where the Department of Children and Family Services found evidence that abuse or neglect occurred. This number is smaller than the number of reported cases, a number of which are eventually proved unfounded. We present unduplicated counts. That is, a child was only counted once during a given year, regardless of the number of times an indication was made. Data are from April 1995-March 1996 and April 1997-March 1998. A rate was constructed by comparing these figures to the under 19 population.

Source: Child Welfare Careers Database, Chapin Hall Center for Children and the Department of Children and Family Services; Census of Population for 1990; unpublished Census of Population estimates for 1994.

Children in Substitute Care

This indicator represents the number of children in Department of Children and Family Services custody living in out-of-home placements, not including children who are runaways or in independent living arrangements, as of March 31 of 1996 and 1998. A rate was constructed by comparing these figures to the under 19 population.

Source: Department of Children and Family Services, Children and Youth Centered Information System (CYCIS), Chapin Hall Center for Children; Census of Population for 1990; unpublished Census of Population estimates for 1994.

DETERMINATION OF RURAL AND URBAN

For the purposes of this report a rural county is defined as one which is not part of a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; or one which is a part of a metropolitan statistical area but has a population of less than 60,000. All other counties are considered urban. There are 84 rural counties in Illinois.

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Illinois Kids Count
Supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation

Adams County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	644	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	28.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	10.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	65%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	31.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	89.6%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$19.33	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	20.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,964	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	5.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	13.2	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	69.6%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	16.7%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.2	14.5

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Alexander County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	369	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	44.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	29.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	71.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	100.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	25.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,715	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	14	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	33.7	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	70.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.1	14.5

Bond County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	85	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	32.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	66%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	41.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	71.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$17.42	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	18.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,919	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Boone County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	107	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.3%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	36.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	39.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	74%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	88.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$25.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	17.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,954	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.3	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	47.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	11	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	50.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	10.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.8	14.5

Brown County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	15	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	0.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	33.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	0.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	71%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	92.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$12.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	18.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,868	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	-	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)		62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Bureau County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	117	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	4.3%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	39.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	52.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	74%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	23.8%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	73.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,231	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	8.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	13.7%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.3	14.5

Calhoun County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	19	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	0.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	36.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	26.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	52.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	6%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	34.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	100.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	7.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,169	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	32.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Carroll County

Indicator	**County**	**Illinois**
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	65	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	18.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	39.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	15.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	41.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	48%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	23.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	80.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,404	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.7	14.5

Cass County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	66	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	15.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	52.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	28.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	37.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	25.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	88.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$21.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	21.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,148	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	17.4	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.8	14.5

Champaign County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,403	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	33.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	36.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	62%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	14.4%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	71.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$31.99	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	22.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,488	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	50.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	16.3	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	60.6%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	10.1%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.4	14.5

Christian County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	282	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	38.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	71%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	26.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	79.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,117	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.4	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	27.3	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	45.8%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	17.5%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	21.9	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.1	14.5

Clark County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	87	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	46.0%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	10.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	33.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	56%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.4%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	93.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$12.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,720	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Clay County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	69	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	32.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	26.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	85.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	16.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,991	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.0%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.7	14.5

Clinton County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	164	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	38.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	46.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	69%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	14.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	68.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.50	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,821	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	8	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	11.1%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.4	14.5

Coles County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	305	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	32.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	8.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	46.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	30.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	81.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$17.22	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,427	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	11.3	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	12.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	60.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	12.0%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	17.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.5	14.5

Crawford County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	176	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	32.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	44.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	67%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	20.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	89.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,975	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Cumberland County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	57	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	12.3%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	35.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	59%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	9.8%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	76.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$14.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,533	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

DeKalb County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	317	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	25.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	23.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	39.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	7%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	9.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	49.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$30.13	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$22.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,588	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.3	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	49.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	16.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	61.8%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	10.6%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	14.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.6	14.5

DeWitt County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	155	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	5.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	46.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	21.4%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	88.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	16.1%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$5,743	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	47.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	18.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.2	14.5

Douglas County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	53	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	50.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	45.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	79%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	4.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	55.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,160	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	10.0%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

DuPage County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,421	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	3.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	34.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	22.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	32.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	67%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	2.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	41.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$36.25	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$35.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$6,028	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	9.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	51.1%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	4.0%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1	14.5

Edgar County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	125	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	38.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	18.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	42.4%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	6%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	17.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	89.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$11.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	16.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,238	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	28.1	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	57.1%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	21.6%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Edwards County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	31	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	29.0%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	35.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	75%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	21.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	66.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	9.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,768	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Effingham County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	152	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	12.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	31.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	50.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	75%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	14.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	75.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$22.41	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$14.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,743	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.4	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	17.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	58.8%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	18.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1.7	14.5

Fayette County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	138	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	23.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	32.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	73%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	6.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	83.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,740	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	21.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.8	14.5

Fulton County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	310	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	31.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	48.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	69%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	24.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	69.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$21.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.1%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,495	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	5.7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	15	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	42.9%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	13.1%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	19.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.2	14.5

Ford County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	65	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	30.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	12.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	35.4%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	80.6%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,763	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.2	14.5

Franklin County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	499	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	39.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	12.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	50.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	64%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	11.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	74.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$18.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	19.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,180	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	10.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	18.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	72.2%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	15.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.6	14.5

Gallatin County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	91	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	23.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	46.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	62%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	34.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	100.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	18.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,285	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	37.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	18	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Greene County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	126	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.0%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	19.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	27.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	77%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	22.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	52.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,866	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	10.6	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	27.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	54.5%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	19.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	7.4	14.5

Grundy County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	83	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	30.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	3.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	49.4%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	49%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	56.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$22.50	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$5,233	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	10	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	50.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	11.2%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1.5	14.5

Hamilton County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	69	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	22.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	13.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	56.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	72%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	31.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	60.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$12.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	17.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,961	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	38.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Hancock County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	120	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	16.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	18.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	39.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	19.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	87.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$14.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$14.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,016	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.9	14.5

Hardin County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	36	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	41.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	33.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	73%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	45.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	100.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,482	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	33.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	-	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)		62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.9	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Henderson County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	49	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	22.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	6.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	44.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	49%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	31.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	81.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,058	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Henry County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	291	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	29.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	50.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	6%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	22.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	65.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$20.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,102	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	5.4	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	51.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	19.1	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	59.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	13.3%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3	14.5

Iroquois County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	155	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	40.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	10.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	46.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	17.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	63.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,389	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.9	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	47.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	24.1%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5	14.5

Jasper County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	38	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	15.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	18.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	0.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	71.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	76%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	20.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	87.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$11.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	8.7%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,993	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.4	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.7	14.5

Jackson County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	953	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	29.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	46.4%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	38.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	72.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.08	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	19.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,351	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	21.1	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	72.4%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	13.3%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.8	14.5

Jefferson County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	503	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	43.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	46.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	20.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	98.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.08	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	19.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,109	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	19.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	70.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	21.5%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	18.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.4	14.5

Jersey County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	106	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	24.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	26.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	51.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	33.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	75.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,721	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.3	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	21	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	75.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.9	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.1	14.5

Jo Daviess County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	34	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	17.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	11.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	61.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	52%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	21.8%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	96.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$21.38	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	9.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,801	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1.7	14.5

Johnson County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	68	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	5.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	26.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	42.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	51.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	50.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$13.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	21.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,012	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	38.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Kane County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,943	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	53.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	24.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	31.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	48%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	48.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$36.40	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$30.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	18.7%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,736	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	8.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	57.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	10.2	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	66.2%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	14.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	7.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.9	14.5

Kankakee County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,431	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	40.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	30.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	32.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	59%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	17.4%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	83.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$31.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	19.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,458	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.9	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	50.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	20.6	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	78.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	20.6%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.4	14.5

Kendall County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	114	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	34.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	7.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	23.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	51%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	64.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$25.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.1%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,430	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	5.8	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	17.7	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	72.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	13.7%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1.5	14.5

Knox County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	514	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	34.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	8.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	45.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	73%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	21.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	61.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	17.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,254	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	8.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	8.6	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	58.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	14.0%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	22	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9	14.5

Lake County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	2,301	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.4%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	44.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	19.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	27.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	58%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.4%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	43.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$36.76	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$32.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$5,954	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	52.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	10.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	56.1%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	8.5%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4	14.5

LaSalle County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	589	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.0%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	12.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	39.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	12.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	76.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$22.50	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.7%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$5,346	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.6	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	11.2	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	66.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	18.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	17.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.3	14.5

Lawrence County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	110	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	5.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	24.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	10.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	35.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	59%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	25.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	88.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$18.13	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$12.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	16.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,251	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	39.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	26.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	60.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.1	14.5

Lee County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	128	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	14.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	43.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	5.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	44.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	55%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	10.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	64.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$21.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,176	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	8.3	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	20.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	60.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	18.3%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	14.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	7	14.5

Livingston County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	118	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	4.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	31.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	11.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	72.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	23.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	76.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,607	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	49.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	12.7	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	61.5%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	14.6%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	7.1	14.5

Logan County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	153	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	36.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	10.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	56.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	66%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	11.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	61.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$17.55	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$17.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,770	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	22.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	35.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	12.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.9	14.5

McDonough County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	251	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.4%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	22.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	13.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	49.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	66%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	24.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	62.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$20.46	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,560	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	10.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	39.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	19	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	80.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6	14.5

McLean County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	648	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	27.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	55.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	62%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	7.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	63.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$40.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,542	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	8	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	64.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	8.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.1	14.5

Macon County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,894	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	19.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	37.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	16.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	59.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.08	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	21.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,092	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	47.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	19.8	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	55.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	3.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.2	14.5

Macoupin County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	423	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	33.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	42.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	7%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	25.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	67.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	16.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,849	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	18.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	58.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	5.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	14.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.3	14.5

Madison County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	3,086	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	38.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	35.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	53%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	15.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	70.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$24.60	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	23.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,103	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	49.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	15.7	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	61.5%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	8.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.1	14.5

Marion County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	503	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	43.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	42.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	67%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	12.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	98.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$19.33	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	18.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,092	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.9	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	13.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	66.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	21.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	21.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.2	14.5

Marshall County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	93	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	1.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	31.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	5.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	31.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	79%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	88.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,559	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	13.6	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.3	14.5

Mason County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	168	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	32.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	53.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	73%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	12.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	69.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	20.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,137	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	29.8	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	84.6%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	14.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.5	14.5

Massac County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	171	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.4%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	42.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	43.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	44.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	71.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	22.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,403	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	27.8	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	50.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.9	14.5

McHenry County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	163	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	3.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	30.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	57.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	48%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	4.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	51.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$35.23	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$30.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,728	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	4.7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	11.3	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	65.8%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	5.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1.3	14.5

Menard County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	73	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	6.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	45.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	65%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	21.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	61.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$11.12	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,110	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Mercer County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	101	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	22.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	47.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	55%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	15.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	91.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,131	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.6%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2	14.5

Monroe County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	54	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	1.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	20.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	14.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	51%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	50.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$26.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$17.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	9.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,854	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.0%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	18.6	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	75.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	1.5	14.5

Montgomery County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	213	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	33.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	11.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	41.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	37.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	73.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$16.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	17.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,113	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	17.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	64.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	19.4%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.1	14.5

Morgan County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	329	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.3%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	44.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	18.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	71.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$25.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,283	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	5.6	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.0%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	14.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	69.2%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	14.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	7.1	14.5

Moultrie County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	22	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	18.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	22.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	45.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	64%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	6.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	68.2%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$27.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$14.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,265	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	41.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Ogle County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	180	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	13.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	42.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	58%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	7.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	56.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$31.06	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$5,103	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.6	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	15.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	77.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	10.2%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.2	14.5

Peoria County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	2,908	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	45.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	19.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	38.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	66%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	14.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	72.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$35.40	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	26.1%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,605	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	51.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	16.2	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	55.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	22.2%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.9	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	19.9	14.5

Perry County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	226	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	39.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	38.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	65%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	11.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	87.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,018	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.1	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	17.8	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	80.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.7	14.5

Piatt County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	65	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	35.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	10.8%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	43.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	75%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	44.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$24.50	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$17.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	9.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,544	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	42.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.2	14.5

Pike County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	114	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	31.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	11.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	39.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	58%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	23.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	83.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,160	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	40.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	14.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.3	14.5

Pope County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	51	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	39.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	29.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	37.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	79%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	34.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	0.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	24.7%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,161	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	39.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	-	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)		62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	19.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Pulaski County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	220	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	5.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	35.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	42.3%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	37.3%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	91.4%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	80.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$17.29	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	20.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,245	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.6	14.5

Putnam County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	7	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	14.3%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	14.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	0.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	42.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	71%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	28.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	50.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	8.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,752	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12.4	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Randolph County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	237	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	38.8%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	33.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	63%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	20.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	89.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,101	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.8	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	13.1	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	27.3%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	18.8%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.7	14.5

Richland County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	127	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	29.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	12.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	34.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	62%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	27.8%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	96.6%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	21.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,809	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.9%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	20	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.9	14.5

Rock Island County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,560	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	49.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	59%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	17.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	68.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$29.50	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$17.20	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	18.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,715	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	8.4	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	51.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	14.6	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	59.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	21.3%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.3	14.5

St. Clair County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	5,862	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	42.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	44.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	33.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	49%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	22.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	87.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$27.50	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	22.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,363	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	11.4	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	51.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	17.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	66.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	23.7%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.1	14.5

Saline County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	251	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	36.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	27.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	48.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	64%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	31.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	92.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.08	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	22.2%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,224	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.6	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	37.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	18.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	50.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	9.1%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.2	14.5

Sangamon County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	1,734	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.2%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	43.0%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	48.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	57%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	16.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	71.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$28.86	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	20.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,560	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.8	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	49.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	15.2	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	54.9%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	16.6%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	15.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8.7	14.5

Schuyler County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	12	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	0.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	33.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	75.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	53%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	1.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	82.4%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,203	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.0%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Scott County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	31	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	35.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	16.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	51.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	59%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	24.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	80.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.75	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	14.7%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,105	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Shelby County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	105	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	31.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	5.7%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	26.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	75%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	9.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	93.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$14.25	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,055	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	7.3	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	20.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	75.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Stark County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	32	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.3%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.5%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	12.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	40.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	7%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	24.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	87.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	8.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,888	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.9	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Stephenson County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	306	148.373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	13.1%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	43.1%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	37.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	55%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	87.6%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$18.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4.365	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1.000 live births)	9.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10.000 children)	11.8	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	40.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	10.2%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1.000 children)	11.4	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1.000 children)	8	14.5

Tazewell County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	705	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	9.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.1%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	48.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	9.1%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	64.9%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$34.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.5%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,471	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	12.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	59.5%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	14.9%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	11.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.8	14.5

Union County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	215	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	7.4%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	38.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	39.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	54%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	57.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	76.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$17.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	20.0%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,902	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	39.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	6.3	14.5

Vermilion County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	949	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	10.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	33.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	11.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	35.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	65%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	21.8%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	62.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.08	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	23.8%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,519	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	10.5	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	46.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	19.9	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	67.4%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	27.6%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	18.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	12.2	14.5

Wabash County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	87	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	45.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	17.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	31.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	68%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	35.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	94.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	9.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,809	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.8%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.3	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	*	14.5

Warren County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	170	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	11.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	25.9%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	13.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	37.1%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	72%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	33.0%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	63.3%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$16.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.6%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,374	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	45.3%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	21.8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	5.2	14.5

Washington County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	46	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	24.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	15.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	52.2%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	65%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	12.7%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	93.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$16.50	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.13	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	10.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,994	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	44.4%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.9	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	2.4	14.5

Wayne County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	92	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.5%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	29.7%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	13.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	30.4%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	71%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	25.3%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	100.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	-	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$10.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.1%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,182	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	38.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	*	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	*	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	8	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.4	14.5

White County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	159	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	45.2%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	13.2%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	27.0%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	6%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	26.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	80.0%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$22.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	-	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	15.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,335	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	*	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	38.5%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	40.4	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	80.0%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	*	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	16.5	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.1	14.5

Whiteside County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	261	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.0%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	41.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	9.6%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	43.7%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	56%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	18.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	84.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$28.23	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$17.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	12.4%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,482	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.7	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	47.1%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	13	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	79.2%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	19.7%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.1	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.7	14.5

Will County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	2,542	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.7%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	39.0%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	29.0%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	32.6%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	44%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	5.6%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	69.1%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$31.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$25.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	13.7%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,388	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	6.8	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	51.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	13.5	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	59.4%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	8.4%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.2	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3.5	14.5

Williamson County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	804	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	6.8%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	37.4%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	15.4%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	41.9%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	61%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	8.9%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	84.8%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$23.08	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$15.72	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	22.9%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$3,919	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9.2	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	43.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	16.6	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	66.7%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	13.4%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	13.6	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	4.6	14.5

Winnebago County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	2,584	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	8.6%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	50.3%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	24.5%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	34.8%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	55%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	16.5%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	81.5%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$32.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$24.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	17.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$5,113	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	9	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	48.7%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	15.2	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	67.6%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	20.0%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	14	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	9.9	14.5

Woodford County

Indicator	County	Illinois
Total Number of TANF Grantees (March 1998)	101	148,373
Percent Under 20 Years Old	12.9%	6.5%
Percent With Less Than High School Education	36.6%	47.6%
Percent With No Previous Work Experience	5.9%	31.8%
Percent With Some Earned Income	53.5%	25.8%
Percent of Child Support Funds Collected (FY1997)	71%	58%
Percent of Children Ages 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start or Pre-Kindergarten (1997)	14.2%	14.4%
Percent of Licensed Child Care Providers That Accept Subsidy (1998)	86.7%	71.3%
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Centers (1998) Rate for Child Age 0-to-2	$24.00	$34.00
Daily Rate in 75% of Licensed Child Care Homes (1998) Rate for 0-to-14 month old	$20.00	$25.00
Student Mobility Rate (1997)	11.3%	18.4%
Per-Pupil Revenues (1996-1997)	$4,536	$5,276
Infant Mortality Rate (1992-1996) (rate per 1,000 live births)	5.8	9.3
Percent of Food Stamp Recipients Who Are Under Age 18 (March 1998)	51.2%	49.6%
Deaths of Children Ages 1-19 (1993-1996) (rate per 10,000 children)	14.1	14.9
Child Deaths by Violence (1993-1996) (% of deaths due to homicide, suicide or accident)	78.6%	62.3%
New Families At Risk (1996) (% first births born to single, teenage mothers who have not completed high school)	9.0%	13.3%
Child Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1997-1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	10.7	9.6
Children in Foster Care/Substitute Care (March 1998) (rate per 1,000 children)	3	14.5